

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

AN ITALIAN STATESMAN.

Contemporary Review, London, June.

READING the article in the *Contemporary* entitled "The Savoy Dynasty, the Pope, and the Republic," I was long in doubt whether the author deserved the trouble of a reply. His object is to misrepresent the Italian Government, painting it as hostile to France, panting for a war with its neighbor, designing its destruction. To attain this end, King Humbert, according to the author, formed the alliance with the two central empires, and his Ministers increased the national armaments to the point of exhaustion of the forces of Italy, provoked disputes, and endangered the peace of Europe.

The Treaty of Alliance with Austria and Germany was concluded for the purpose of defense, and after Italy was menaced both on the Mediterranean and on the Alps through her isolation. No imputation can lie against Italy of having broken her commercial relations with France, but rather this is chargeable to France, who believed that by a war of tariffs she could

weaken an enemy whom, sooner or later, she must meet in arms. At Friedrichsruhe no conditions were added to the Treaty of the Triple Alliance, and it is false to say that on the retirement of the Prince-Chancellor, projects of how to make war on France were concocted. The facts prove the contrary, in that the peace was kept during the four years that I was in power. Everybody knows that the treaty of navigation and commerce between the two Governments, negotiated and signed by the Minister Rouvier, ratified by King Humbert, and approved by the Italian Parliament, was rejected by the French Parliament; and the commercial negotiations conducted at Rome, from the 31st of December, 1887, to the 2d of February, 1888, were broken off under futile pretexts. I can guarantee the truth of the statement that the Senator Teisserenc de Bort, on taking leave of one of the Italian delegates, had the frankness to say that there was no ground to hope for the conclusion of a treaty between France and Italy so long as the latter belonged to the Triple Alliance. Later occurrences have given further proofs of the intentions of the French Government. It is now three months since I left the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,* and my successor has not been more fortunate than myself with the Government of the Republic. They say that the French Ambassador, Billot, before leaving Rome declared to the Marquis di Rudini that Italy would obtain nothing from France until the former was freed from all relations with the Central Powers. Will the Italian Minister accept the counsel that the French Ambassador has given? That is the question.

The war of 1859 was for Napoleon a matter of business, and not a generous enterprise for the national redemption of Italy. At Plombières it was agreed that the war should be undertaken for the liberation of Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic," France receiving as her compensation Savoy and Nice, and 50,000,000 of francs for the expenses of the war. That Italian unity was not the purpose of that war had been revealed by the intrigues of the agent of Napoleon, who labored to give the throne of Naples to a Murat, and that of Tuscany to Prince Jerome Napoleon. The notion could not find approval with the Great Powers, who could not permit the reconstruction in the Peninsula of the order overthrown in 1815.

We all know the rascally way in which peace was announced to Victor Emmanuel. Napoleon, posing as master rather than as ally, telegraphed the King: "Peace is concluded between the Emperor of Austria and me." The substantial agreement between the two was that Italy should have a federation of princes, with Pius IX. as President. Not only was Austria to keep her footing in the Peninsula as a member of the Confederation, but France, as the guardian of the Pope, would continue to exercise her dominion. Italy was condemned to a perpetual helplessness; besides the weakness of the Confederation, she would have two foreign influences eating away the strength of the nation.

The party of action was too strong for Napoleon and he had to abandon his project of a Confederation. Nevertheless, he insisted on the cession of Nice and Savoy to France, though having failed in the fulfillment of his part of the agreement, he had no right to them. He did what he could, subsequently, to hinder the success of Garibaldi. His infernal propositions, however, were opposed by England, which demanded and secured for Italian affairs the principle of non-intervention.

After Mentana, Napoleon desired to place the temporal power of the Pope under a European guarantee. He proposed an international treaty to make the conquest of her capital forever impossible to Italy; and the infamous project would

* This statement, coupled with what appears before, seems to show that the author of this article is Signor Crispi. A cablegram from Rome, however, on June 18, says that the widow of Albert Mario, in a letter to the newspapers, has declared that she is the author of this article.—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.

have succeeded if London and Berlin had not opposed it. The facts are that Napoleon III. was the most rancorous enemy of Italian unity, and that it was against his will that Italy became a State.

This being the work of Napoleon III., how can France pretend that the unity of Italy was due to her? When France became a Republic she had but one duty—to make the world forget the faults of the Empire. She did not know how to do it; she even followed the methods and the vices of the Empire. The Kingdom of Italy is what it is—on the Alps it has no frontier; its shores are defenseless owing to the long stretch of seacoast; in the capital there is the Pope, who claims the reconstruction of the temporal power, constantly conspiring for the retrieval of his disasters. In this state of things Italy cannot remain isolated. She must have allies and prevent the reconstruction of the league of the Catholic Powers for the defense of the Vatican. It has been said that Italy, before the alliance with the two Empires, was in a prosperous condition, and that now she is in misery from the increase of taxation, the consequence of the increased armaments. This statement, however, is altogether incorrect. Italy, since 1882, has made financial progress. During the last nine years no new tax has been imposed by the Italian Parliament; some taxes have been suppressed. The increased expenditures have been for necessary public works—ports, roads, telegraphs, railways, as well as for the army and navy, neither of which last can the young nation be said to have had.

The Pope, freed from all his grave cares of civil rule, has exercised his high spiritual authority for twenty-one years, blessing and cursing, and this is the greatest proof the Royal Government can give of toleration towards a Pretender; and the best affirmation of the needlessness of the Republic, because the Supreme Pontiff rules freely over the Catholic world.

THE SAVOY DYNASTY, THE POPE, AND THE REPUBLIC.

HENRY GEFFCKEN, LATE SECRETARY OF THE EMPEROR
FREDERICK III.

Nuova Antologia, Rome, May.

II.

THE "Continental Statesman," after finding various faults with the conduct of Italy after the Peace of Villafranca, finally charges her with the mortal sin of joining the Austro-German alliance. "In doing this," says the "Statesman," "the Crown of Italy was false to its past, denied the principle of its affinities, and set out as a suppliant to Vienna to crave pardon and to waive its pretensions to accomplish the final liberation of all the Italian Alps and waters. It put up with the premeditated insolence of Prussia, and humbly prayed at Berlin to be allowed to join the league of the Germans against the Latins, and of the thrones against the peoples."

All this is founded upon an idea of our "Statesman" that Germany aspired to universal dominion—an idea which exists only in his own fancy. After the Peace of Frankfort, in 1871, Germany was satisfied and thought only of keeping what she had acquired by dint of enormous sacrifices and unequalled victories. The German Chancellor provided at first for Germany keeping what she had got, through the agreement of the three Emperors. When he found, however, that the Treaty of Berlin, in 1879, had made Russia hostile to Germany, notwithstanding all that he had done for Russia at the Congress of Berlin, he made a treaty of alliance with Austria in September, 1879.

To call that treaty a league of Germans against the Latins is altogether inexact, since in Cisleithan Austria the Slavs predominate, and it was precisely in that part of the empire which is most important in foreign politics, Hungary, that the treaty was received with the greatest joy, because it was regarded as

aimed straight at Russia, the great enemy of Hungary. This demonstrates that it is absurd to call the Treaty a league of thrones against the peoples. Would the "Statesman" designate as a representative of the peoples the Autocrat of all the Russias?

Matters standing thus, it cannot be a matter of surprise that Italy, in order to complete its unity, inclined towards Germany. Cavour always recognized the fact that Prussia was the natural ally of Italy; he told me so, many times, especially in a conversation that I had with him on the first of August, 1860, when he bitterly lamented the feebleness of the Legitimist notions of Prussian government. Cavour, moreover, expressed the same ideas in his reply to Herr Brassier de St. Simon, Prussian Minister at Turin, who had been charged by the Baron de Schlenitz, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to give the Italian Government a lecture on the immorality of annexations. Near the end of his paper Cavour predicted, with a fine irony, that the day would come when Prussia would be very grateful to Italy for having shown the way to the unification of Germany. Notwithstanding the slight good-will that the Cabinet of Berlin showed to Italy, and the demonstration of the Prussian nobility which presented the King of Naples with a silver Shield, Italy, a kingdom not yet recognized by Prussia, was represented at the coronation of King William, in 1861, by an ambassador, General Della Rocca.

The text of the Austro-German treaty, which now is known to every one, proves that it has a character purely defensive. The text of the treaty by which Italy became a member of the Alliance has not yet been published; but Minister Crispi, who knows all about it, publicly assured the Senate in May, 1890, that he would not have become a member of the Depretis Cabinet in 1877 if he had not known positively that the treaty was defensive and not offensive.

That Italy went humbly to Berlin to request permission to become a member of the Alliance, submitting to the premeditated insolence of Prussia, is a supposition wholly without foundation, equaled only by that other statement, that the Italian Crown went to Vienna, in the guise of a suppliant, to ask pardon. The visit of Victor Emmanuel to Berlin, in 1873, which the "Statesman" considers a humiliation, was very natural, since it was well known that the King, in 1870, thought of aiding France, and in the new situation created by the possession of Rome, he saw the necessity of explaining his views clearly to the King of Prussia and his Chancellor. No one can consider the visit of King Humbert to Vienna as humiliating, unless it be a fault in Italy, as our author says: "To waive its pretensions to accomplish the final liberation of all the Italian Alps and waters."

The "Statesman" contends that by the Triple Alliance Italy was obliged to increase her army and navy, in that way involving herself financially. The fact is, however, as Signor Crispi, then President of the Council, declared in Parliament, in May, 1890: "Our armaments were not the result of the Treaty of Alliance at all. The true reason of those armaments, which have weighed so heavily on the Italian finances, was a desire to stand somewhat on an equality with the other great powers and to be able to play a part more important for Italy in international politics."

I will not deny that the economic condition of Italy is grave, but that condition is due solely to its internal and colonial policy. It was not the Triple Alliance that caused the fall of Minister Crispi, but his bad administration. All the same, the situation is not so desperate as it pleases the "Statesman" to paint it, who repeats the prophecy of Mazzini that "Crispi will be the last minister of the Italian Monarchy."

Our author tries to dazzle us with the prospect of a union of Latin Republics. I ask, what would Italy gain by such a union? Is the example of the French Republic so seducing as to tempt Italy to follow that example?

After twenty years of Republican administration, France has

not yet obtained a stable government. There was a moment of hope after the fall of Boulanger, but it turned out to be an illusion. While the sovereigns of the Monarchical States, with the exception of Russia, tranquilly permit the delinquencies of princes to be represented in their theatres, the government of liberal France, at the request of a handful of Radicals, forbade the representation of the play *Thermidor*, and continues the prohibition, because Clemenceau pretends that this spectacle is a crime of *lese-majesty* against the holy French Revolution, which is a whole, of which a part may not be attacked. In free France, then, as it is called, is it not allowable to call Robespierre the scum of rascality?

The hope that as part of a Latin Republican Union Italy would gain from an economic point of view is wholly without foundation. The partisans of the French alliance promise a commercial treaty which will heal all our wounds. In the first place, however, the tariff war was not the sole cause of the economic crisis; and in the second place can it be believed that France, which is on the point of expanding protectionism to its utmost limit, would make an exception in the case of Italy and sign with us a commercial treaty truly satisfactory?

The height of absurdity is reached by the contention of the "Statesman" that a Latin Republican Union would facilitate an agreement of Italy with the Papacy, because the Sovereign Pontiff would have no objections to enjoying in the whole Latin confederation prerogatives analogous to those guaranteed him by Italian laws. "Then Rome will belong to Cola di Rienzi, but she will also belong to the Pope, and not Rome only but Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, and Brussels, and on that day a great advance will be accomplished in Europe."

Can anything more grotesque be imagined? What the Pope would have to expect from Italian Republicans he knows by the experience of 1848 and 1849. If to-day he declares himself a partisan of the Republic in France, it is because he hopes thereby to win the support of France against Italy. Finally, the Pope has not in the slightest degree renounced, as our author is pleased to declare, the idea of the reëstablishment of the temporal power. Perchance, he would give up the rest of the Pontifical States, but he will never cease to reclaim Rome as the capital of Catholicism; and he certainly would not share Rome with Republicans any more than he would share it with the King of Italy.

SOCIALISM AND THE PART PLAYED IN POLITICS BY THE CLERGY IN GERMANY.

ABBÉ A. KANNENGIESER.

Le Correspondant, Paris, May 23.

WE have just had great Socialist manifestations. Blood has flowed in France, in Italy, in Belgium; an extraordinary effervescence has existed, and still exists, among the working masses of all countries.

Everyone agrees that the situation is a grave one. It will be still graver hereafter. This time they succeeded in mastering revolution, because it had not had opportunity to organize sufficiently. Who will guarantee, however, that the gunshots of the Socialists will not some day be more numerous than those of the armed force, and that the flag of anarchy will not float everywhere? A society without a God and without any supreme authority: this is the ideal in which will have culminated modern philosophy, modern science, modern political economy!

Who will deliver us from this frightful incubus? Who will say to the revolutionary wave, "Thou shalt go no further?" It is not the philosophy of a Renan or the science of a Virchow: they teach atheism, of which Socialism is the corollary. It is not the policeman; for, as has been well said, it will be necessary to have some one to watch the policeman. Whether we like it or not, there is but one way of salvation from the evils which threaten us—a sincere return to Christian principles. Christianity has settled the question of ancient slavery,

the question of the barbarians; it is able to settle the social question. Instead of persecuting religions and priests, instead of making atheism the supreme law of the State, give religion the liberty of moulding the soul of the child, of watching at the couch of the dying in the hospitals, of bending over the workman to console him for the privations of his present life by the prospect of celestial felicity, and the gunshots will be useless. The fear of God—a fear mingled with love—is the beginning and the end of wisdom.

I wish, at this time, just after the strikes of the month of May, to show by a striking example that the religion of Christ is really the barrier which will arrest revolutionary invasion. I choose, for proof of what I say, Germany, the classic land of socialism, both speculative and practical.

For some years past Socialism has been the great danger which has threatened the monarchy of the Hohenzollerns. What Socialism means in Germany its advocates there have told us without reserve. At the end of 1881, Bebel, the chief of the Socialist party in Germany, did not hesitate to say in a session of the Reichstag, what he had said in 1872: "Our political platform is a republican government, our economical platform Socialism, our religious platform *atheism*." In the month of September last at an immense meeting at Berlin a Socialist uttered these words amid the plaudits of all who heard him: *It is well understood that all Socialism is atheistical and republican.*

At the last elections for the Reichstag, the Socialists, notwithstanding this frank avowal of their principles, elected three dozen of their candidates, and obtained votes in forty other districts.

Germany, it is to be remembered, has a mixed population of 49,500,000 inhabitants. Of these about one-third are Catholics and the rest are Protestants. Yet there were elected twenty-three Catholic ecclesiastics as deputies to the Reichstag.

Besides the Imperial Parliament, the Reichstag, there are the Parliaments of the different States comprising the German Confederation. Each of these States has its Landtag, either in one chamber or two. In the various parliamentary bodies of Germany there are fifty Catholic ecclesiastics—fifty Catholic priests who are deputies in a country of which two-thirds of the population are Protestants.

In the recent election to the Reichstag, the Catholics did far more than keep the seats they had before, since they gained many new ones. This triumph was secured by the active efforts of the Catholic clergy. Politics was not spoken of in the churches. These were reserved for their legitimate purposes. Public meetings were held, however, and at them the clergy made addresses. They even attended meetings of the opposite party, and if they were allowed, combated the arguments put forth. At the village of Herbede, which is almost entirely Protestant, the Abbé Væchter attended a meeting of the National-Liberal party, at which one of the speakers violently denounced "the immoral doctrines of the Jesuits." The Abbé rose and asked leave to put three questions to the speaker. Permission being granted, the orator was asked: Have you ever seen a Jesuit? Have you ever heard a sermon preached by a Jesuit? Have you ever read a book written by a Jesuit? These three questions the enemy of the Jesuits was obliged to answer in the negative; and he withdrew in a great rage, amid the hearty applause of the assemblage.

I never understood so clearly the phrase, "the Church militant," as in watching the work of the Catholic priests of Germany. They are truly incomparable wrestlers, and without speaking of the check they gave the *Kulturkampf*—a check which caused so much joy to millions—the fifty ecclesiastical deputies who sit in the various Parliaments prove that the priests are sometimes victorious wrestlers. They have not contented themselves with using their tongues in public and private. Another of their arms, employed with great effect, has been the press. But then all the German

Catholics keep the press in active operation, as a few figures will show.

In 1880, the German Catholics had

60	organs appearing six	times a week or more.
38	" " three	" " "
42	" " twice	" " "
46	" " once	" " "

In 1890, these figures were much increased, since they had

94	organs appearing six	times a week and more.
48	" " three	" " "
55	" " twice	" " "
75	" " once	" " "

If we examine in detail each of the States of the Empire, we will find that the progress has taken place all along the line.

Victorious for the present, will the Catholic Church in Germany hold on to its position in the future or will its entrenchments be stormed by Socialism? A half-century ago they used to say "dogmas are ceasing to exist," and these same dogmas are to-day stronger than all the philosophies of the world in maintaining social peace. Without being a prophet one can foresee that the practice of Christianity will be in the future, as it is now, the only solution of the grave problems which trouble our time. In fact for the social question there is but one possible solution: it is to be found in the Sermon on the Mount; and I must be allowed to add that the Catholic Church alone knows how to make acceptable to the poor that mystery of the Beatitudes, which, to a certain extent makes sacrifice and suffering here below, the condition of eternal happiness. "Blessed are those who are poor, who weep, who hunger and thirst, who are peaceable, for they shall be called the children of God!"

OUR CHANCE FOR COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

ULYSSES D. EDDY.

The Forum, New York, June.

RICHARD COBDEN, the merchant statesman of England, warned his countrymen more than fifty years ago, that a nation was growing up in North America, which through the unequaled natural resources of its land, and the intense energy of its people, would supplant England in the primacy of the world's commerce.

Hitherto this nation has been subduing a virgin continent—perhaps the most desirable part of the world for human habitation. Our people have built nearly 170,000 miles of railways, over which 30,000 locomotives move 1,000,000 cars carrying nearly 600,000,000 tons of merchandise quickly and economically, while 500,000,000 passengers travel with a comfort and cheapness unknown in other countries. They have developed the full usefulness of natural waterways, and have made artificial channels which are the arteries of a great traffic. More than 10,000,000 tons of merchandise depart from the City of Chicago during the season of navigation, while the tonnage passing through the Detroit River is nearly thrice that passing through the Suez Canal. They have at great expense improved the harbors of both coasts to accommodate a great coasting fleet, moving vast quantities of merchandise from port to port; and have provided a superb lighthouse and life-saving service. They have strung over 800,000 miles of telegraph wire, and the telephone system covers a wide and constantly increasing area. Most of the good soil is now in the service of man; the forests are almost vanquished, and, alas! have almost vanished. Our mines, both in useful and precious products, stir the world with wonder. Our manufactures, aided by the enterprise and ingenuity of the people, have been multiplied and differentiated until, in many fields of production, six months' work of existing factories is enough to supply our own people for a whole year.

While we have been building a nation and a home for it, foreign commerce has naturally been secondary, though by no means neglected. In 1890, we exported merchandise to the value of nearly \$900,000,000. This was mostly raw materials

and food supplies, but over \$150,000,000 in value was manufactured goods. Of the food exported, more than \$200,000,000 worth, such as flour and bacon, had been subjected to manufacturing processes. Large as these figures are, they seem small in comparison with Britain's exports of more than \$1,500,000,000 in value, of which more than two-thirds in value consist of the products of British factories.

But our country is beginning to recognize that the 1,300,000,000 people outside its own boundaries represent a vast potential commerce, and that 1,000,000,000 of them live in non-manufacturing countries. One sign of this awakening interest is manifested in the creation of a new navy which shall constitute a visible symbol of power abroad. We once more leap to the front in the fighting effectiveness of our ships. Foreign commerce is almost the only source of international complications for a country free from dynastic and colonial questions.

The course of the United States in the Samoan matter, in throwing down the gauntlet to powerful Germany, created a profound impression in Europe, where it was regarded as the indication of a changed attitude. The interest aroused by the Pan-American Congress, the prompt and general approval of Secretary Blaine's reciprocity movement which grew out of it, the dispatch of our army and navy officers to the wilds of the Andes, to begin the surveys for the Inter-Continental Railroad, the action in the Senate looking toward the control of the Nicaragua canal by our Government, all proclaim that the United States is about beginning an aggressive movement in the campaign of commerce.

One great factor of the commercial preponderance of Great Britain was her supremacy in iron production. When the age of steel arrived she still held the first place for a time; but she has now dropped to second place, while the United States has seized a supremacy never to be relinquished. With increased production comes lowering of cost. Already prices here are nearly the same as in Britain, and soon iron and steel will be cheaper in the United States than in any other country in the world. This should mean commercial supremacy for the United States.

Thirty years ago this country had to pause in its progress to vindicate a principle and extirpate an evil. We then lost a large part of our merchant marine, and since then have carried but little of our foreign commerce under our own flag. But with iron and steel cheaper here than elsewhere, the great ship-building industries will, under economic laws, transfer themselves from the Clyde to the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Chesapeake.

We are helped in pushing our manufactures by the foreign belief in the superiority of our goods; the word "American" has become a valuable trade-mark, and the foreign buyer has confidence in the value of the products of our factories.

In beginning the campaign for the world's trade, we first throw up breastworks around neutral markets in the shape of reciprocity treaties, and these beginnings now look very promising.

IS THE IRISH PROBLEM INSOLUBLE?

D. F. HANNIGAN.

Westminster Review, London, June.

IT has been said by somebody that "the unexpected always happens." This paradoxical dictum may be regarded as absolutely true in the domain of Irish politics. The wisest political prophet could not predict what may happen in Ireland, or what may be done by Irishmen the day after to-morrow. It is idle to deny that in that interesting island, "surrounded by hot water," politics are always in a state of unstable equilibrium. Account for it as we may, the Irishman is a being of a distinct organization and character from the Englishman or Scotchman. To lay down with brutal dogmatism, that the vigorous application of "law," however harsh and unpalatable,

can either change the Irish temperament, or destroy the individuality of a peculiar and extraordinarily oversensitive race, is to exhibit the most stupid disregard of ethnology, and of the plain teachings of history. The English notion of forcing the Irish people to be law-abiding and loyal is absurd. You cannot force a people's affections. Race, temperament, the idiosyncrasies of a people must be respected. The majority of the Irish people desire and demand Home Rule which is in no respect inconsistent with loyalty to the Throne.

The Conservative party, guided by Mr. Balfour's statesmanship, affects to despise the demand for an Irish Legislature. Instead of this it is proposed to give Ireland a measure of Local Government. But why deal in half measures? If there is need for Local Government there is need for Home Rule. Local Government means jobbery, the Circumlocution office, a bastard reproduction of the Castle system, which a few years ago, at any rate, even Mr. Chamberlain deprecated.

Home Rule means the development of Ireland's resources by Irishmen, the administration of Irish affairs by those who know most, and care most, about that much-neglected country. In the words of Isaac Butt, "Ireland must be governed by Irish ideas." On this axiom the whole case of self-government depends. The inhabitants of Ireland are not all children or fools. The sanity, honesty, and capacity of the majority of Irishmen must be accepted as a fact. The idiosyncrasies of the Irish, so far from calling for repression on the part of English statesmen, entitle a proud, generous, and aspiring race to distinct recognition. How is England to free herself from the intolerable strain of constantly keeping Ireland in subjection by coercive laws? Simply by permitting Ireland to make her own laws.

This is the only solution of the Irish problem. Alas for Lord Salisbury's statesmanship! How can he hope to crush out an idea? Cannon and steel, police and soldiers—all the force in the world, in fact—would not annihilate thought or extinguish national aspirations. The Irish problem exists, and solved it must be in spite of Coercion Acts. As to the details of a scheme of Home Rule, these must be carefully considered by the statesman to whom is entrusted the carrying out of such a measure. They must be such as will give Ireland real, and not pretended control over her own internal affairs, and yet not interfere with the integrity of the Empire.

In order to develop properly, a people, like an individual, requires a proper environment. At present, to adopt a vulgar simile, Ireland is like "a fish out of water." Those who are making futile efforts to govern her forget, first, her geographical position, which separates her from England; and, secondly, her distinct historical and national characteristics. The entire history of the country shows that its people have a nationality of their own, so that Ireland cannot either be converted or coerced into a mere English Province.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF AMERICAN LIFE.

HAMILTON AIDÉ.

Nineteenth Century, London, June.

AFTER a tour of six months in the United States, affording rather exceptional opportunities of seeing various social aspects of American life, it seems to be thought that a digest of the notes I made at the time may possess some value. Foreigners in all countries are too apt to form hasty conclusions from one or two instances, and to pronounce decided opinions on this insecure basis. I have tried to avoid doing this. I know of how few books or articles touching the contemporaneous history of an alien country it can be said, as an American said to me of Mr. Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, "The knowledge it shows of our political

institutions is simply amazing." I write simply of what I have seen.

Those who do not know the United States are apt to speak of the nation as of one people. It is true, as Mr. Bryce observes, that there is a certain broad similarity of type; that one American is more like another American than one Englishman is like another Englishman. Yet the conditions of life in the Eastern and Western States are so different that the observations made in one city do not apply necessarily to another; and even in the East the rival cities regard each other with a jealousy which would resent any confounding of their idiosyncrasies. In New York the Irish population preponderates so largely that political power and civic influences are wholly in their hands. If one asks why so rich a community allows its streets to remain in such disgraceful condition as they are, the invariable answer is: "We are in the hands of the Irish. None of the millionaires who live here have any power to alter the state of things." In Cincinnati, and other cities, it is the German element that prevails. So many nationalities interfused with the native population must necessarily alter the complexion of each State. Yet some qualities are of universal growth here.

Self-dependence, enterprise, and perseverance seem indigenous to the American soil. The true American cannot understand the delight of repose; to him inactivity is irritating; whether it be the building up of a city or of a private fortune, whether the object be personal or patriotic, an almost feverish energy directs his movements. Chicago stands as a testimony of this—a city burned down but a few years since, and now the biggest, *in area*, throughout the States. An American is never discouraged, never disheartened.

My observation has not led me to the same conclusion as Mr. Bryce in the estimate he forms of "the pleasantness of American life." It is probably true that the lower orders are happier, earning as they do larger wages, and with the well-founded hope of growing richer and rising in the social scale. The workman with ten shillings a day, the housemaid with fifty or sixty pounds a year, need not be gnawed by envy and hatred of those born in another sphere, such as corrodes the peace of mechanics inoculated with socialistic doctrine in Europe. But I did not receive the impression that the upper classes in America were more contented, or in any sense happier than persons in the same station in England. Among the men the weariness that follows overwork, among the women the disease of unquiet longing for change, are not concomitants of happiness. A large proportion of the great wealth of America is confessedly due to speculation, and this must bring anxiety, nervous excitability, exhaustion. The restlessness of American women is another expression of the same truth. The woman of fashion, eager for excitement, is probably, in the main, much the same in London or New York; but the very charm of her manner, so blythe and bird-like, twittering from subject to subject, never dull, never too long poised on the same twig, makes the typical New York lady a very different being from her English equivalent. She needs no rest. Country life means for her Newport, to travel, to yacht, or to fill a villa residence with city acquaintances for a few weeks. The repose of a home far from the metropolis, with its small village interests and obligations, or the breezy monotony of a Highland moor, are alike unknown to her. The rocking-chair, in which she sways for hours together, illustrates her condition of "unrest, which men miscall delight." She requires movement, physical or intellectual "all the time." She is never seen with a needle in her hand; throughout the length and breadth of America, it may have been chance, but I never saw a lady working. The employment, unless necessitated, is too reposeful, too unstimulating to the American female mind. Having few servants, and rarely a large family, her household duties are light; and her eager mind, abhorring a vacuum, seeks for food in the world of pleasure; or of knowledge, to be gained less from books than

from personal oral exposition. This feverishness is doubtless partly due to education. The child is never a child in America, as we understand the word. The infant's petulant irresponsibility is subject to little or no restraint, as those who have dwelt in hotels where there were several children can testify. When the "bud," as she is termed, opens upon society she is already an accomplished little woman of the world, quite able to hold her own and take care of herself. The mother is quite put in the background. You read in the newspapers: "Miss — had a reception on Monday, when she was assisted by her mother."

There are some words and forms of speech which belong to particular States, some which are universal. The use of "right" as a pleonasm seems general, even among educated classes. One gentleman at Pittsburgh directed me to go "right downstairs and then right along the passage," where I should find the smoking-room "right before me." No American ever talks of pulling a house down, he *tears* it down. A man "concludes," instead of "resolves" to go to New York. The use of "gotten" for the past participle "got" belongs to New England. As a rule the Bostonian upper class speaks so like a well-educated Englishman that it would be difficult to detect his nationality. Never out of London have I heard such conversation in our tongue, without any sense of labor or self-consciousness, as I have listened to in Boston. In this respect no other city in the United States can approach it.

American hospitality is proverbial, and justly so. It is conceived in the true Old English spirit, which has died away, shamefaced, amid our own conventionalism.

Manners in servants of both sexes are peculiar, as indeed they are in all the lower orders. This is the only class that never addresses you as "sir." The hotel waiter vouchsafes no reply, if you ask him for food. He fetches it in silence, and then leans over your chair, listening to your conversation. One man made a plunge at my head as I entered the coffee-room of a Pittsburgh hotel. For a moment I thought it was an assault, till he bore away my hat in triumph, to hang it on a peg. He believed he was showing his alacrity to serve me.

The love of privacy, so prominent a feature in the English character, is unknown. When people have confidences to communicate in an American house, they must either whisper or retire to their bedrooms.

Every small town has its paper (price 2½¢), and there are many who read nothing but that paper. Habituating the mind thus to its morning mess of nastiness is a great national misfortune. It lowers the tone alike of moral appreciation and literary taste. As a rule, the press is absolutely indifferent to the truth or falsity of a statement.

Some of the interviewers we encountered were truly remarkable. One of them asked Mr. Stanley in my presence, whether any European Power besides England had any direct interest in the civilization of Central Africa. Still, ignorance is not a crime; and for the sake of the "five just men," I am willing to believe that even an interviewer may be saved.

WHAT THE SOUTHERN NEGRO IS DOING FOR HIMSELF.

SAMUEL J. BARROWS.

Atlantic Monthly, Boston, June.

FOR twenty-six years the Negro has had his freedom, and now the question is, What use had he made of it?

Under slavery the Negro was mainly a plantation laborer. The close of the war left him free, with three courses open to him: first, to rent his own labor; secondly, to rent and work the land of his former master; thirdly, to buy and work a farm for himself. All these courses have in turn been accepted. Some white farmers employ vast numbers of Negroes, but in the districts I have visited the breaking up of the old plantations into small farms has been the more common process. All through the Black Belt, and the adjacent country, planta-

tions have been cut up and rented to Negroes in "one-mule farms" of from twenty-five to thirty acres each.

Other things being equal, the step from the position of a man who lets out his own labor to the position of one who hires a field for its exercise, is a step in advance. It furnishes conditions which stimulate intelligence, self-interest, and power of self-help. Great numbers of Negroes have taken this step, but the transition is not easily made. The occupant of a twenty-five or thirty-acre farm pays from two to five dollars an acre rent, and then has to mortgage his crop to the storekeeper for the means of subsistence, paying twenty or twenty-five per cent., sometimes more, for the accommodation. The colored race has emerged from civil bondage, but he has yet to be emancipated from a financial bondage to the merchant who reaps the fruits of his labor.

These drawbacks, hard as they are, are not beyond the capacity of the negro to grapple with. In Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the colored man is rapidly becoming farm owner and householder. As we go South and enter the Black Belt, the conditions vary with the fertility of the soil, the intelligence of the people, and the degree of education. A great difference is sometimes apparent in different counties in the same State. Thus in Lee County, Georgia, the people are largely laborers, working for wages, but in Marion County, fifty per cent. of the people own homes. The same difference is seen in Alabama. In Russell County the blacks are much behind those of Pike County, where there are better schools, and more freedom from the mortgage system. In Bullock County much government land has been preëmpted by the negroes. In one section of that county the colored people are prosperous, one man of exceptional thrift owning three hundred acres, twelve good mules, and four horses, and raising his own meat and potatoes. In Coffee County the people are just beginning to rent their homes. In one township of Lee County, nearly all the colored people own their homes.

The home-buying that is going on in the agricultural districts is going on also in the cities. In Montgomery, street after street is owned by colored people. In Chattanooga, one-third of the colored people own their homes. In Birmingham, colored people pay \$10 or \$12 a month rent. A number of householders have gardens with two or three acres of land.

The Negro is also venturing as a tradesman. In all the large cities and even in the smaller towns in the South he is hanging out his sign. The colored grocers of Birmingham are sharing the prosperity of this thriving city. Near a little place which I visited in the Black Belt, a colored school teacher had bought a lot of land for \$225 and established a grocery store. At Tuscaloosa, the livery stable man who drove me, owns several horses and carriages, and is doing well. Thus in whatever direction one goes, he can find Negroes who are rising by force of education and of character. The influence of such schools as Hampton, Atlanta, and Tuskegee is felt all through the South in the stimulus given to industrial occupations.

With industrial education, and diversified mechanical pursuits, the Negro brain is becoming adaptive and creative. The records of the United States Patent office make no distinctions between white and colored inventors. A colored assistant examiner in the Patent Office has, however, placed at my service a list of some fifty patents taken out by colored people, including electric inventions which are said to have a great deal of merit.

The social evolution of the Negro is patent to the most casual observer; the result of higher education is seen in the rise of a professional class. There are six colored lawyers and seven colored physicians in Baltimore. Journalism is growing slowly. There are now about fifty-five well-established Negro newspapers and journals. The colored people are determined to have their churches, and, in proportion to their means, subscribe large sums to sustain them.

The standard of morality is rising also. There is more

respect for property now that the Negro is learning what mine and thine mean. Moreover they do more towards taking care of their unfortunate classes than is generally realized. In fact it is quite clear that the new generation of Afric Americans is animated by a progressive spirit. They have discovered that industrial redemption is not to be found in legislative and political measures. They recognize that education is the pathway to prosperity. They are passing into the higher stages of social evolution, and religion is becoming more ethical. But in no way is the colored man doing more for himself than by silently and steadily developing a sense of self-respect, new capacity for self-support, and a pride in his race, which, more than anything else, secure for him the respect and fraternal feeling of his white neighbor.

SOCIETY'S EXILES.

B. O. FLOWER.

Arena, Boston, June.

IT is difficult to overestimate the gravity of the problem presented by those compelled to exist in the slums of our populous cities. From the midst of this commonwealth of degradation there goes forth a moral contagion, scourging society in all its ramifications, coupled with an atmosphere of physical decay—an atmosphere reeking with filth, heavy with foul odors, laden with disease. In time of any contagion the social cellar becomes the hotbed of death, sending forth myriads of fatal germs, which permeate the air for miles around, causing thousands to die because society is too short-sighted to understand that the interest of its humblest member is the interest of all. The slums of our cities are the reservoirs of physical and moral death, an enormous expense to the State, a constant menace to society, a reality whose shadow is at once colossal and portentous. In time of social upheavals they will prove magazines of destruction, for while revolution will not originate in them, once let a popular uprising take form, and the cellars will reinforce it in a manner more terrible than words can portray. Considered ethically, the problem is even more embarrassing and deplorable; here, as nowhere else in civilized society, thousands of our fellow-men are exiled from the enjoyments of civilization, forced into life's lowest strata of existence, branded with that fatal word "scum." If they aspire to rise, society shrinks from them; they seem of another world; driven into the darkness of hopeless existence, viewed much as were lepers in olden time. Over their heads perpetually rests the dread of eviction, of sickness, of failure to obtain sufficient work to keep life in the forms of their loved ones, making existence a perpetual nightmare, from which death alone brings release. Say not that they do not feel this. I have talked with them; I have seen the agony, born of a fear that rests heavy on their souls, stamped in their wrinkled faces, and peering forth from great pathetic eyes. For them winter has real terror, and summer is scarcely less frightful. Starvation, misery, and vice, trinity of despair, haunt their every step. The Golden Rule—the foundation of true civilization, the keynote of human happiness—reaches not their wretched quarters. But tragic as is the fate of the present generation, still more appalling is the picture when we contemplate the thousands of little waves of life yearly washed into the cellar of being; fragile, helpless innocents, responsible in no way for their presence or environment, yet condemned to a fate more frightful than the beasts of the field; human beings, wandering in the dark, existing in the sewer, ever feeling the crushing weight of the gay world above, which thinks little, and cares less for them. Infinitely pathetic is their lot.

The causes that have operated to produce these conditions are numerous and complex, the most apparent being the immense influx of immigration from the crowded centres of the Old World; the glamour of city life, which has allured thousands from the country; the rapid growth of the saloon;

the spread of the fevered mental condition, which is manifest in such a startling degree in the gamblers' world, which, to dignify, we call the realm of speculation; the cowardice and lethargy of the Church; the defective education, which has developed all save character in man. Last, but by no means least, is land speculation, which has resulted in keeping large tracts of land idle which otherwise would have blossomed with happy homes.

We now come to the practical question, What is to be done? and first let me say a word in regard to the direct measures for immediate relief which it is fashionable among many reformers to dismiss as unworthy of consideration. The people do not begin to realize the true condition of life in the ever-widening field of abject want. This lethargy of the moral instincts is unquestionably due to lack of knowledge more than anything else. When they know and are sufficiently interested to personally investigate the problem, and aid the suffering, they will appreciate, as never before, the absolute necessity for radical economic changes, which contemplate a greater need of justice and happiness than any measures yet devised. But we have a duty to perform to the living as well as to generations yet unborn. The commonwealth of to-day as well as that of to-morrow demands our aid. Millions are in the quicksands; daily, hourly, they are sinking deeper. We can save them while the bridges are being built.

Looking at the broader aspect of the problem we are constrained to say that, so long as the wretched, filthy dens of dirt, vermin, and disease, stand as the only shelter for the children of the scum, so long will moral and physical contagion flourish and send forth death-dealing germs; so long will crime and degradation increase. No great permanent or far-reaching reformation can be effected until the habitations of the people are radically improved. I know of no field where men with millions can so bless the race, as by following Mr. Peabody's examples in our great cities. But so long as speculation continues in that great gift of God to man, *land*, the problem will continue unsettled.

THE LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

WILLIAM C. MAUDE.

The Month, London, June.

WE are all familiar with the progressive steps commencing with small beginnings in the Court of Chancery, and culminating with the Act of 1882, by which the wife has obtained complete emancipation from the Common Law, and from her husband, in matters of property and contract. She is, if she has property of her own, quite independent of her husband, so far as ways and means are concerned, and thus, in many cases, one inducement to remain with him, viz., the fear of poverty, has been completely removed. Still it was thought that, during the continuance of the marriage, the wife ought to live with her husband, and that if she left him (or he deserted her) the law provided a remedy under the name of an action for restitution of conjugal rights. The Matrimonial Causes Act, 1884, however, provided that a decree for such restitution should no longer be enforced by imprisonment, but if the order obtained by the husband be not complied with, the Court may, if it think fit, order a settlement to be made of the wife's property or earnings, or part thereof for the benefit of the husband and children of the marriage. In most cases a woman's property is settled upon her without power of anticipation, and, as it has been decided that the Matrimonial Court cannot interfere with the arrangement, the decree for restitution of conjugal rights is, in many cases, a mere farce; and in any case, the decree does not restore the husband's right, but gives him instead, if the Court thinks fit, something to which before he had no right, viz., a little of his wife's property.

In the case of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, the marriage took place with the full knowledge on the part of the wife that the

husband had to go abroad. Accordingly, a day or two after the marriage, Mr. Jackson went to New Zealand with the understanding that Mrs. Jackson was shortly to follow him. At her request, however, he came back to England only to find that she refused to live with him.

His next step was to apply for and obtain an order for restitution of conjugal rights. As Mrs. Jackson paid no attention to this, Mr. Jackson took her, and locked her up in his house. The wife's relations then appealed to the Queen's Bench Division for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to compel the husband to bring the body of the wife before the court. The writ was refused, but the Court of Appeal, under the Presidency of the Lord Chancellor, reversed this decision and set the wife at liberty. The Lord Chancellor thought that the husband could not restrain the wife unless there was danger of her eloping, and the court was of opinion that the husband could not exercise a power of imprisonment which the Legislature had taken away from the Matrimonial Court itself.

In the present state of the law, neither the Matrimonial Court nor the husband can compel the wife to return. The wife is enabled, if the fancy takes her, to leave her husband the day after the marriage, and in many cases will not have to suffer any inconvenience or pay one shilling for her liberty.

Such a state of the law we regard as radically wrong. If the function of the law is to support religion and morality, it ought to provide some means by which, in the absence of mutual consent to a separation, husband and wife could be compelled to live together, at least until it be shown that through utter incompatibility of temper or some other sufficiently grave reason, life under the same roof would be clearly injurious to one or both, and even then no separation should take place without some kind of judicial intervention. It certainly ought not to be in the power of either party to set aside, what is at least, and from a purely legal point of view, a solemn contract, by merely walking out of the house and refusing to return. At present, the only result of the Clitheroe case has been the introduction into the House of Commons of a Bill, which, if it ever become law, will enable either husband or wife to obtain a divorce *a vinculo* on the ground of desertion, alone, for a period of four years. This will assimilate the English to the post-Reformation Scotch Law, but will only take it further from the law of God.

ROTHSCHILD AND RUSSIA.

EDITORIAL.

Grenzboten, Leipzig, June.

IT is worthy of note that there is still one Great Power in Europe that dares show a bold front to Russia. European Powers for the most part show a very commendable anxiety to keep on good terms with the Czar, and it would excite astonishment if any State in Europe were to undertake what the house of Rothschild has recently undertaken, viz., to interfere in the inner affairs of the country: for that is practically what one of the Rothschilds did lately when he withdrew his purse from the outstretched hand of Mr. Wyschnegradski and returned it to his pocket with the intimation that the gold was at Russia's disposal, but that she could not get it before she had first altered her attitude toward her Jewish citizens.

Diplomatic relations between Russia and the House of Rothschild will now, of course, be interrupted. Rothschild will find his action indorsed by the public sentiment of Europe, and the Jews will be proud of him; but it is by no means easy to determine where victory will remain. The Czar cannot adjust his account for injured dignity with Rothschild but he can take it out of the Russian Jews in small change. Still Jewish policy is tough and sinuous, and the thumbscrews of the Bourse may be utilized effectively if they once get a good grip.

It really appears to be the intention of the Russian Govern-

ment to hunt up all the Jews, who, since the introduction of railways, have scattered themselves all over the empire, and confine them within their legally prescribed limits in the Old Polish Provinces, thus constituting a great national Ghetto. In these provinces the stagnation of agriculture has narrowed the means of subsistence for the trading Jews in the cities, and the prospect is not very encouraging for those who are ordered to return there. In fact, poverty is driving the Jews of these provinces to emigrate by thousands and tens of thousands. The last groschen is expended for the passage. What then will be the state of affairs when the Jews from all over Russia are driven back upon these provinces to compete with each other for the trade of an impoverished people. For, be it remembered, the Jew is no handicraftsman, and even if he were, he could hardly earn a subsistence in these impoverished provinces. Emigration appears the most desirable course open; but so far the Russian Government renders even this one means of salvation criminal unless a passport be first purchased. It is probable that ere long the Jews will be afforded every facility for leaving the country. But supposing that England, the United States, and other countries should oppose themselves to the influx of Russian Jews, what then? The great money barons, Hirsch and Rothschild, would then have to make provision against the wholesale starvation of their people. The problem is a very difficult one. One cannot exactly blame the Russians for opposing themselves to the spread of the Jews over all the country; the stage of culture and character of the Russian officials is such that they oppose little obstacle to the undermining efforts of the parasitic Jews. The officials are corrupt, the Jews bribe them to ignore the laws, and of course the money is extorted in some form from the peasantry; and even the laws are responsible for some of the evil, nothing being more common in Russia than to promulgate laws experimentally, and to rescind them if they work badly. But while numbers would gladly leave the country under the pressure of existing necessity, they all realize that the present policy is of very doubtful duration. Moreover there is no law, and, least of all, no Russian law through which the Jew cannot find a loophole.

One thing is certain, the Jews of Russia, concentrated in a State Ghetto, cannot secure the means of subsistence. It is Russia's duty to make some provision for their support. Moreover the extent to which other countries are in danger of being inundated by emigrant Russian Jews renders the question an international one, and as such it must be regarded, until the wealthy money barons find its solution. Supposing that Russia carry out her designs, and found a State Ghetto, a land of Goshen for her millions of Jews, leaving them to the development of their social and religious exclusiveness, and to pour forth their surplus numbers into Europe, it will foster their fanaticism, and serve to aggravate the character of the Jewish problem. It may further serve to awaken European Powers to the fact that the problem is an international one, and—perhaps result in the finding of a solution.

LAND-BARONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A. FLEISCHMANN-ELDENA.

Das Neue Blatt, Leipzig, June.

WHEN the United States entered the community of nations a little more than a hundred years ago, it was very sparsely populated, and the Government controlled an enormous area of land, which constantly grew larger, owing to the inclusion of new States as they were developed in the West. The prime object was to have the land settled upon and tilled, and its acquisition was facilitated by low prices and even by free grants to whoever would clear and improve it. Immigrants began to come in droves. In the world's history there is no other example of such a rapid and prosperous development as took place in the United States. The States soon extended across the entire continent. Railroads were

built, and every newly projected line was greeted with joy and rewarded with concessions of land. The people of the United States are preponderantly agricultural. From the President down to the mechanic it is hard to find a man who has not been a farmer or worked on a farm. While in Germany a proprietor or tenant-farmer employs numerous farm-servants, in America the farmer is obliged to rely upon himself. Where we see a line of laborers swinging their scythes or sickles, there the farmer sits on his mower or reaper, and with two smart horses accomplishes more work than the whole gang. It is not only hard to get labor, but the price is very high, about a dollar a day. It is generally supposed that agricultural operations in the United States are carried on by farmers who own the soil that they till. When 160 acres can be acquired on so easy terms, it seems incredible that a farmer would cultivate land that he does not own. Yet the census of 1880 showed that there were then 1,024,601 tenant-farmers. When the new land came to be largely taken up, and good land became dear, capitalists sought as an investment a class of property that was rising in value, and the owners of large and well-situated estates found it most profitable to split them up into single farms, and lease the land to working agriculturists who could no longer hope to become owners themselves. These capitalist-proprietors, through their influence with the legislatures, procured laws to be passed to protect them from loss. In the whole history of constitutional government there is no instance of more one-sided legislation than the laws regulating the relations of owner and tenant in some of the Western States. The simple and brutal processes for the collection of rent take us back to the barbarous ages. The number of farmers owning their land in 1880 was 2,984,306, which, deducted from 7,670,493, the sum of the agricultural population, leaves the respectable figure of 4,686,187 to represent the number of tenants and farm laborers. Since then this number has increased by 25 per cent. In the State of Illinois there are 20,000 more tenant-farmers than in the ancient feudal kingdom of Scotland. Who then are the proprietors? The land barons who have got possession of enormous areas of land. The small farmers are loaded down with mortgages. Their creditors have a firm hold on them, and are properly the possessors of the farms, and can drive out the occupiers at any time. The tenant-farmers are no better off, paying generally the half of their crops for rent. A comparison of the statistics of 1870 and 1880 shows that the farms under 100 acres increased 10 per cent., those from 100 to 500 acres 200 per cent., those from 500 to 1,000 acres 500 per cent., and those above 1,000 acres 800 per cent. In those ten years, 25,000 properties of more than 1,000 acres were created, and one may well wonder how it could be. The chief cause has been the extravagant grants that have been made for railroad purposes. One of the land barons owns 40,000 acres in a single county in Illinois and as many more elsewhere. He has a rent-roll of \$100,000 and lives in England. Colonel Murphy left an estate of 4,000,000 acres. The Standard Oil Company owns 1,000,000 acres. The Dorseys, the Dissons, the Vanderbilts, and others have estates of similar extent. In New York there are proprietors who draw rent from a hundred or more farms.

COMMUNISTIC EXPERIMENTS.—Wherever human society is found, except among the most brutal tribes, the institution of private property, generally including the ownership of real estate, exists. Such are the differences among human beings in disposition, working power, and judgment, that if all the property in the world were equally divided, in a short time the dissipation, imbecility, and infirmities of one class—and that the more numerous—and the energy, industry, and sagacity of the other, would produce inequalities in goods, wisdom, power, and social position. For the State to hold all property, to force the people to work, and to compel the support of multitudes who would not or could not earn a livelihood by the exertions of those who would be willing to labor, would oppose the strongest instincts of human nature, and require a disposition as rigid as that of ancient Persia. Communistic experiments, whether based upon religion or secularism, have failed in accomplishing the end at which their promoters have aimed. The few that have attained temporary prosperity have dwindled in numbers, average human beings preferring to take their chances in active competition to entering upon a life so unnatural and restricted.—From "Christianity and Socialism," by Dr. J. M. BUCKLEY, in *Harper's Magazine* for July.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MODERN CRITICISM.

HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE.

Andover Review, Boston, June.

THE earliest development of criticism on any considerable scale—the criticism of Alexandria and of the later stages of the revival of classical learning in Italy, for example—was largely textual; it concerned itself chiefly with the settlement of the question of variant versions; it was mainly and necessarily absorbed in a study of words and phrases. Criticism of the higher order—criticism which searches for the laws of beauty in the creations of art—is not possible until there has been a large accumulation of material upon which it can work. The drama must pass through the entire period of its development, from its rudimentary form in the chorus, to its perfection in the plays of Sophocles, before Aristotle announces its laws and defines its aims. Not until a literary form has been completely worked out, does it disclose the law of its interior structure, and its resources of expression. Textual criticism of the Iliad and Odyssey, began, doubtless, with the attempt in the time of Pisistratus to collect these wandering stories. Æsthetic criticism was possible only when the beauty and truth of these great works had so penetrated and enlightened the Greek mind, that soundness of substance and perfection of form were recognized as the tests of a genuine work of art. The laws of art have always been discovered by the process of induction; no race has ever thought much about art in the abstract until it has been educated by contact with works which, by their revelation to the eye, have made the mind conscious of its own affinity with the ideals of beauty. The discovery of the same laws in the works of literature has followed a similar order. The lyric must sing in the hearts of men before the secret of its form is discerned and disclosed; the drama must unfold the iron creed of fate, or the indissoluble union of character and destiny, before the laws which shape it are announced. And what is true of the drama is also true of the epic, the lyric, the ballad, the novel; in a word of literature as a whole.

The conditions which make possible this comprehensive study of literature as an art, and as an expression of human life, have not existed until within comparatively recent times. There are glimpses here and there in the works of the greatest minds, of the unity of knowledge, glimpses of the range and significance of literature as the vital outcome of all human experience; but the clear perception of this truth has been possible only to modern men. It was reserved for the Germans of the last century to comprehend and formulate that idea of the unity and vital interdependence of all the forms and forces of civilization, which lie at the foundation of all our modern thinking; which has indeed transformed and reconstructed all knowledge. The German thinkers destroyed the abstract idea of knowledge which divided into separate departments—isolated from each other, and detached from the living experiences of men—the formal, academic idea of art as a set of rules, a fixed and conventional practice, unrelated to national character. Rejecting the dry and arbitrary definitions and abstractions of his time, Winkelmann discovered the totality of Greek life, and saw, therefore, what his predecessors failed to see, that simplicity, elevation, and repose were the common qualities of the dramas of Sophocles, the marbles of Phidias, the speculations of Plato, the orations of Pericles; that literature, sculpture, philosophy, and oratory were, therefore, the vitally related parts of a harmonious and complete expression of Greek life, and that the common root whence all these exquisite flowers drew their loveliness was the Greek nature. Winkelmann "first unveiled the ideal beauty of Greek antiquity," and disclosed those qualities of Grecian art which made it one in all its splendid forms; so that whether we study the

trilogy of Agamemnon, the structure of the Parthenon, the statesmanship of Pericles, or the "Phædrus," we are conscious of but a single creative personality. In its magical beauty each work remains a perpetual type; but the genius of the lamp by which those wonders were wrought was one. Behind all these beautiful masques, there was a single face. Winkelmann saw that art had a natural history of its own, and that its birth, its successive stages of growth, its decay, and death, could be clearly traced; he saw that political development, race, climate, soil, character, furnished the conditions of its life. He perceived, in a word, the unity of Greek life and history, the organic and historic development of Greek art. For an abstract idea, he substituted a living organism; for a conventional system, a vital process, for an isolated skill, the splendid expression of the deepest human experience and the loftiest human ideals.

By very different methods, and with a very different mind, but in the same vital spirit, Herder approached the study of literature. To Herder, literature was no artificial product; it was a natural growth; its roots were in the heart of man, it was the voice of man's need and sufferings and hope. "Poetry in those happy days," he declared, "lived in the ears of the people, on the lips and in the harps of living bards; it sang of history, of the events of the day, of mysteries, miracles, and signs. It was the flower of a nation's character, language, and country; of its occupations, its prejudices, its passions, its aspirations, and its soul."

The Epic was to Herder "the living history of the people"; the *Lied* or song was a natural melody out of the heart of a passion or sentiment. Herder performed for literature the service which Winkelmann performed for antique art, he discovered its natural history, and set it in normal relations with the totality of human thought and achievement. And what he did for literature he did also for history. He substituted a natural and vital for an artificial and mechanical conception. He grasped the great idea of development, so familiar to us, and so fruitful of fresher and deeper views of things. Modern criticism has given us a new conception of literature. Studying comprehensively the vast material which has come to its hand, discerning clearly the law of growth behind all art, and the interdependence and unity of all human development, it has given us an interpretation of literature, which is nothing less than another chapter in the revelation of life. This is its real contribution to civilization; this is the achievement which stamps it as creative work.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THEODORE WATTS.

Fortnightly Review, London, June.

THAT the literary epoch now drawing to a close has been preëminently rich in the production of English poetry—far richer, indeed, than any previous epoch, save that which is illumined by the sunlight of Shakespeare's name—is an article of faith with all who nowadays love poetry, and especially with all those who write it. Although the critics have not attempted to disturb that faith, yet the sourest of them try to make bitter the poet's cup of pleasure by putting forth certain uncomfortable queries—"Will the twentieth century," they ask, "sustain and carry on the poetic glories of the nineteenth?"

Concerning this unknown epoch there is a second question which, to the English poet and lover of poetry, is of an interest only less intense than the one I have just stated. Supposing that English poetry will be able to resist and survive the colossal attacks of science and the literature of knowledge, what will be the relation of England to her colonies as a producer of the literature of power, and especially of poetry, at a time when perhaps the material leadership of the English-speaking race will be challenged, if not seized, by the foremost of her daugh-

ters? Is it likely that the twentieth century will succeed, where the nineteenth century has failed, in giving the United States of America a body of poetry that can properly be called American?

I think that the American claim to a distinct nationality may partly rest upon the same basis as that of the other colonies of England, "Colonies of England," I say, and say it advisedly. In the Greek sense, indeed, America is the only pure colony of England. And, although other achievements of our race—such, for instance, as that of building up a colossal empire in Asia on the basis of a handful of adventurous shop-keepers who had quarreled with their brother shop-keepers of Holland about the price of pepper; and such, again, as building up a congeries of wealthy States upon the basis of a few ship-loads of forlorn convicts—are exploits of a more dazzling kind than anything we have done in America; yet, beyond doubt, the chief glory of England's colonizing genius is exhibited by the United States. He, however, who would for one moment deny that these States are English colonies, would prove himself to be no scholar, and no student of history. Can they ever become anything other than English colonies? Can they ever become a nation?

No American literary historian would affirm that any number of books written in the English language would, merely because they were produced on Australasian or South African soil, suffice to make an Australasian or South African literature. Where, then, is the difference between the United States and other English colonies? A poem written in the English language, whether produced in England or in some other part of the vast English-speaking world, is an English poem, no more and no less, and it has to be judged upon its own absolute merits, its own absolute defects.

The fine work of the poets of America shows, not that there is any probability that a national poetry will ever be developed in America, but that English poetry can be enriched by English writers born on American soil: thus will stand the case, I think, on the 1st of July, 1891, when the new Copyright Act, called International, is to come into operation. But could the case ever have stood otherwise? Was there ever a time in the history of America when she could have produced an independent literature of essential art?

Every community has a plastic period—a period when it is extremely sensitive, not only to the impact of external impressions, but to those mysterious and spontaneous inner movements of the organism which we call the process of growth. When was the plastic period of the American people? Clearly when the colony broke away from English rule. If ever a national literature was to be born, this was the time. Under the conditions of imperfect communication which then existed, when steam-vessels and telegraphic cables were not, the isolation of colony from motherland might almost be compared with the isolation of country from country in ancient Europe.

In that favorable period what did the Americans toward fostering a national literature? They sent out a certain Noah Webster, of Connecticut, to find a new language, and he returned with only the old words of the motherland wrongly spelt. With these queer-looking words America filled her school-books, and worse, she filled them with carefully prepared misrepresentations of the old country, in order that unwitting American children should be brought up in a permanent temper of antagonism towards the people of the motherland. While the school-books told the children that England was a poor, effete, little, old island, filled by rogues whom even Providence could only prevent being mischievous by providing that they should also be fools, America carefully stole her own mother's Tennyson, Dickens, Thackeray, Reade, Trollope, Besant, Hardy, Black, and the rest, whose every rich and noble word gave the lie to every slanderous word that the school-books contained. She took it for granted, as Margaret Fuller well put it, that "because the United States printed and read

more books, magazines, and newspapers than all the rest of the world, they had really, therefore, a literature."

What was the measure of success won by this method of slandering the mother country and robbing her at the same time? The result has been that the United States lost their only opportunity to create a literature, and have also hopelessly divided the cultivated class of America from the most prejudiced and narrow-minded class in the civilized world—America's illiterate mob. The consequences have been that when the United States had their eyes opened a little and got some glimpses of the grave mistake they had made, in the Copyright Act they passed, whatever was generous or even approaching generosity had to be carefully neutralized before it had the remotest chance of passing, and now it is a monument of the meanness and greed of a people who ought to be great—a monument only less colossal and less grotesque than the McKinley Act itself.

Are not the Americans a little late—a century too late, say—in passing an Act to protect their literature? Would not the July after the birth of the Republic have been a better date for such an Act to begin its work than the July of 1891?

So full is America of every kind of Anglo-Saxon force, so full of literary, as well as, mechanical genius, that I believe the great English writers of the twentieth century may well be born on American soil; for I dissent entirely from the American lexicographer, Mr. J. R. Bartlett, when he says that "there is in the best authors and speakers of Great Britain a variety in the choice of expression, a correctness in the use of particles, and an idiomatic vigor and raciness of style to which few Americans or none can attain," though he tells us that "the ripest scholars in America" share his views upon the point. And this I know, that should it actually occur that the leading English writers of the twentieth century are born upon American soil, the greeting they will receive in the old home is foreshadowed, as truly as pleasantly, in the cordial reception that has already been given to writers like Washington Irving, Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Longfellow, Prescott, J. R. Lowell, Motly, Wendell Holmes and the rest.

THE WANDERING-JEW LEGEND: EUGENE SUE AND EUBULE-EVANS.

PROFESSOR R. G. MOULTON.

Poet Lore, Philadelphia, June and July.

IN the comparative treatment of literature there is no more likely field than the legends of antiquity or the Middle Ages; the vagueness of their outlines, and the sense that they are the common property of all, favor their adoption by successive artists, and for varied forms of presentation. A typical legend of the kind is that of the Wandering Jew. Its essence is the tradition that a Jewish workman, Theudas, was appealed to by Jesus of Nazareth on his way to the cross to allow him to rest a moment on his bench; that Theudas cursed him and bade him "Go on." As a visitation for such heartlessness, Theudas was made immortal on earth, and driven to eternal wanderings, with the cry "Go on" ever sounding in his ears. I propose to examine two versions of this legend—the famous novel by Eugene Sue, and the too-little-known dramatic poem of Mr. Eubule-Evans entitled "The Curse of Immortality."

The essence of the legend is the idea of immortality on earth. This falls like a seed into the fertile mind of a thinker like Eugene Sue, and draws to it elements of a like nature to itself. What is there among the realities of life fit to be joined with this idea of immortality on earth?

First there is the idea of the family. In contrast with the individual members who perish, a family has a species of immortality, continuing to exist down the generations of time. Eugene Sue's novel traces the Rennepont family, not of course through a literal immortality, but through a century and a half, which, for the reader is a sufficiently large arc of eternity.

Again while man is mortal, property is, in a sense, eternal;

more particularly the property that goes on accumulating by interest; and the basis of the story under discussion is the inheritance left so to accumulate for a century and a half, and then to be distributed among all members of the Rennepont family, presenting themselves at a certain house in Paris on the 13th February, 1832.

A third form of immortality on earth, open to man is association. Individuals perish, but a corporation never dies. No combination of man has ever reached the ideal of such a corporation so completely as the Society of Jesus. In our author's treatment of the subject, the Jesuits are represented as a permanent entity, moving side by side with the history of the Rennepont family and the accumulating inheritance, keeping its vigilant eyes upon both, in the hope of winning or barring the heirs, and sweeping the inheritance into the Society's treasury.

With these three quasi-immortalities the immortality of the Wandering Jew is interwoven into a combination of clashing purposes which makes the action of the story. Its subjects or heroes are an immortal family; the goal is a property which may be called immortal; the uplying Order of Jesus is presented by Eugene Sue as a malevolent Providence, ever on the watch to intercept the property from reaching the family, while the Wandering Jew is equally on the watch to counteract their machinations, in his capacity as a good Providence over the family, the original founder of which was his own sister. The stage on which this whole drama is enacted, is nothing less than society as a whole, for it is specially noted in the Jesuit archives that the representatives of the family are to be found in all ranks of society from the sovereign to the mechanic. And the war of intrigue falls into two distinct phases, intensifying as it goes on. The earlier intrigue emanates from an aristocratic and ex-military head of the Jesuit organization. With him all is covert violence; a girl of noble rank is entrapped into a lunatic asylum; Thuggee assassins are employed to detain an Oriental prince; it is even contrived, by a natural series of incidents, that a panther devours the sole horse by which one party of heirs can reach the destination at the appointed time. But when, after vicissitudes of fortune, the Jesuit leader is enabled to appear at the rendezvous, with no heirs present except the one who is a member of the Order, then the Wandering Jew—a link between the testator of a hundred and fifty years before, and the time of opening the will—is enabled to produce the codicil left to his discretion, which adjourns the trysting time to a distant period when all the intercepted heirs can succeed in reaching the goal. Then under the crafty Rodin, a new intrigue opens, by which the passions of the individual heirs are played upon; love is fanned by jealousy to suicide; devotion to public good is changed by ruin into a religious devotion that flies from the world, and the sympathetic innocence of children is used to lure them into a cholera hospital where they fall victims. But even then when the triumph of the Jesuits has been repeated under infinitely more difficult conditions, the watchfulness of their immortal foe has prepared to meet them, and the bonds conveying the enormous inheritance are consumed by chemic fire in the very act of handing them over.

Turning to Mr. Eubule-Evans's poem we find the story falling into a widely different shape. He supposes Theudas to be *unrepentant*, and that a single moment's submission to the Power he defied sixteen centuries before, will bring the longed-for rest of death. The problem becomes thus a struggle of human will against divine. The nature of the immortality, too, is changed. The ordinary legend represents the Wandering Jew as a figure bearing the accumulated marks of old age always upon him. Our present poet follows another tradition, and pictures Theudas as renewing his youth every forty years. This gives the opportunity of treating the situation with human love. Theudas in his youthful guise becomes linked to a maiden, youthful and fair; they grow old together; and the action reaches its crisis when the wanderer is transformed from age to youth again, while his wife remains wrinkled and old.

LITERARY COINCIDENCES.

JOHN DENNIS.

Leisure Hour, London, June.

THERE is no charge against a great author easier to make than the charge of plagiarism; there is none more difficult to prove. There have, no doubt, been unblushing plagiarists, thieves whose ill-gotten gains deceive no competent reader, but no work worthy of reading, and which retains a place in literature, has gained its reputation by false pretences. Every man of genius owes much to his predecessors; and the greater his power the more fruitful use he makes of them. A poet is moved to sing by listening to other singers.

Cowley relates that by reading Spenser he became irrevocably a poet, and there is scarcely an English poet since Spenser's time who has not acknowledged his great debt to the author of "The Faerie Queen." He not only stimulated the imagination, but he invented a new measure; and to the Spenserian stanza we are indebted for Thomson's "Castles of Indolence," and Byron's "Childe Harold." Yet this "poet of poets," as he has been aptly called, gathered freely from every poetical field in the composition of his immortal allegory. He translated from Lucretius, he borrowed from Chaucer, as Chaucer borrowed from Boccaccio, he used with royal freedom the famous poem of Ariosto, he took his machinery from the popular legends about King Arthur; and yet "The Faerie Queen" is as remarkable for its originality as for its exhaustless beauty.

Shakespeare, too, notwithstanding his boundless imagination, puts historians as well as poets under contribution. His "Julius Cæsar" follows with remarkable exactness the main facts of Cæsar's history as related by Plutarch. With matter ready to his hand, he cared not to invent, and his marvelous power is seen in his magic change of commonplace incidents or prosaic narratives into the splendor of poetry.

Literary parallels abound in Shakespeare, and are also common in Milton, who for illustration as well as for expression resorts without scruple to the masters of Greek and Roman literature, to the Italian poets, to the "sage and serious" Spenser, and even to an obscure Dutch poet. But what he uses he assimilates and makes his own. It is Milton's majestic voice we hear throughout—never a mere echo.

It is possible, no doubt, to carry the search for coincidences too far, and to discover them where they do not exist; but there is ample scope without venturing upon uncertain ground.

Sir John Denham's "Cooper's Hill," once a popular poem, lives now, if it lives at all, on the reputation of four noble lines addressed to the Thames:

O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.

There can be no question, as Dr. Johnson points out, that this poem, which won the high praise of Dryden, was the source of Pope's "Windsor Forest," in which it is praised; and Mr. Gosse observes that the French poet, Maynard, in his poem "Alcippe," has precisely the same order of reflections as Denham in his Cooper's Hill. "It would be exceedingly rash," he says, "to take for granted that Maynard ever heard of Denham, or *vice versa*; such a supposition, indeed, is extremely improbable; but the same ideas were common to both." Pope, too, modeled his "Dunciad" on Dryden's "Mac Flecknoe," but it would be unjust on that account to accuse Pope of literary theft. The suggestion was due to Dryden, and so are some passages in the poem; yet Pope's great satire cannot be said to add to its serious faults that of servile imitation.

Gray's "Elegy," probably the most popular poem in the language, has been frequently imitated, but the copies are already dead, while the original is as full of life as it was a century ago. For the suggestion of this poem Gray, one of the most learned

of poets, had not to turn to books; but it is evident that his choice of metre was in some degree determined by Sir John Davies's poem *Nosce Teipsum*, from which copious notes are still preserved in Gray's handwriting. The heroic quatrain borrowed from the Latin elegiac had also been used by Dryden and Davenant, but Gray was the first to employ this impressive metre with a musical touch that is quite inimitable.

It may be observed that although Swift was a thoroughly original writer, the critics have discovered several works to which, in their judgment, he is indebted. In literature, as in science and mechanics, it sometimes happens that an idea is suggested or a discovery made by two persons, each having an equal claim to originality. Of this a striking illustration is afforded in Dr. Johnson's "Rasselas," which he wrote in one week to defray the expenses of his mother's funeral and some small debts which she had left. The rapidity of composition is remarkable; but it is evident that the story would not have been written in its present form had not Johnson, twenty years before, translated Father Lobo's "Voyage to Abyssinia," a narrative which made a strong impression upon him. But the most curious fact about "Rasselas" is its similarity to Voltaire's "Candide," a work composed with a very different purpose. Writing of this, Boswell states: "I have heard Johnson say that if they had not been published so closely one after the other that there was not time for imitation, it would have been in vain to deny that the scheme of that which came latest was taken from the other."

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

BACTERIA OF THE EYE.

PROFESSOR DR. HERMANN COHN.

Gartenlaube, Leipzig, June.

A GREAT many of the diseases of the eye are now known to be due to bacteria; tuberculosis, diphtheria, murrain, etc., may have their seat in the eye as well as in any other organ, but I purpose in the present paper to confine myself to three bacteria which are especially concerned in the generation of eye diseases.

For centuries past physicians and the public have been familiar with a dreaded eye disease known as infantile inflammation of the eye. On the third or fourth day after birth the lids begin to swell, a viscid, yellow matter is formed on the inner surface of the conjunctiva, and discharged at the lids; the cornea is soon attacked and its surface ulcerated, when it either bursts and the contents of the eye are discharged, or it heals perhaps after an illness of weeks' duration; but the transparent cornea is transformed into a white opaque integument with total, or at least partial, loss of vision.

It has long been known that this discharge is infectious. The slightest trace of it in the eye of a grown person will ordinarily destroy the organ in three days, and many physicians have lost their sight while treating infants for the disease.

Statistics show that recently more than a third of the cases of loss of eyesight in German institutes for the blind were due to this pus discharge, or *blennorrhæa*, as the disease is commonly termed.

This disease, too, is traceable to bacteria. In the year 1879, Professor Neisser, of Breslau, discovered in the discharge from the eyes of children affected with *blennorrhæa*, a characteristic bacteria which he called "gonococci." They have rounded forms and are almost invariably connected in pairs. Under the microscope with methylene blue they take on a bright blue color. They are sometimes seen in mass, sometimes in isolated pairs. A first trace of them is visible in the lids, the moment the child opens its eyes for the first time, and rapidly extends

to the eye, penetrating into the cells of the conjunctiva, and causing *blennorrhœa*.

Attempts have been made to inoculate animals with this disease, but in vain; the *cocci* are essentially human parasites, and can scarcely find the conditions of existence outside the human body. It has, nevertheless, been found possible to raise pure cultures of them.

As regards the treatment of this dangerous disease of the human eye, prevention plays a more important part than in any other disease. The disease could be utterly eradicated by the adoption of necessary precautions before birth: but even if this is neglected, the disease is easily removed after birth, if taken in hand promptly. Professor Crede, of Leipzig, made the important discovery in 1880 that a single drop of a quite weak solution of nitrate of silver in the eye was effectual in destroying the *cocci* at once.

This brilliant discovery has led to the practice, in the lying-in institute, of treating every child's eyes in this manner immediately at birth, and while, ten years ago, in my polyclinic we had daily at least half a dozen cases of this disease, weeks will now elapse without a case occurring, and this is generally some country-born child at whose birth no physician was present.

Were this measure uniformly adopted in private practice, the score of wholly blind persons in Europe might be reduced by thirty thousand, and the blind in one eye by a hundred thousand.

Turning now to a second species of bacteria: It has long been known to oculists that when one eye, as a consequence of injury, exhibits a severe inflammation of the iris, that from three to six weeks later, and sometimes even after years, the other uninjured eye becomes inflamed and is almost invariably lost. This disease of the second eye was attributed to sympathy, but it is now known that it is due to the activity of another *coccus* present in all pus, and first described, in 1883, by Professor Rosenbach, of Göttingen, who called it the "golden yellow grape coccus," the term "grape" being suggested by the fact that it exists in clusters resembling a bunch of grapes.

Deutschman raised a pure culture of this grape *coccus* and injected a little into the eye of an animal. Before long the *cocci* spread from the eye through the ocular nerve, towards the brain, to the point at which it was intersected by the other ocular nerve which it traversed to the sound eye, where it set up an inflammation similar to what had until then been attributed to sympathy.

The lesson of this discovery is, that since it is impossible to destroy the *cocci* in the eye first diseased, it is better to remove it at once, especially if the sight is wholly or almost wholly destroyed, so as to guard against the possibility of the migration of the *cocci* to the sound eye.

Not less dangerous than the grape-*cocci* are the *chain-cocci* found in inflammation of the lachrymal gland. When pus forms in this gland it extends to the eye, doing no injury as long as the superficial sheathing of the cornea is uninjured; but a particle of the finest dust getting into the eye and scratching the surface renders it accessible to the pus from the lachrymal gland which sets up a most dangerous inflammation of the cornea which may easily result in the loss of the eye.

It is now well known that it is only through the presence of bacteria that matter or pus makes its appearance in the eye.

Twenty years ago, the most successful oculists were quite unable to account for the fact that after what appeared to be quite a successful operation for cataract, matter made its appearance and the eye was lost. Such an event rarely occurs nowadays, Koch's important discovery, that all bacteria are destroyed by a current of steam, having led to the invariable practice of treating surgical instruments in this way before use, to destroy any bacteria that may have alighted on them from the air.

If the *cocci* once effect a lodgment in the eye, their fabulously rapid rate of increase is such that their removal is almost hopeless. Of so much more importance is the discovery of means to guard against their intrusion.

TRANSFER OF POWER BY ELECTRICITY.

DR. H. LUX.

Vom Fels zum Meer, Stuttgart, May.

THE problem of the transfer and distribution of power, at this period, can scarcely be deemed of less economic importance than was the application of power itself. The importance of the problem may be seen at a glance if one only considers the incalculable horse-power of the Niagara Falls, or of the ocean in its changes between ebb and flow. The successful achievement of the transfer and economic application of the forces of nature would bring about a complete revolution of industrial conditions. The practical application of the principle which was exhibited at Frankfurt an Main on May 15th was simply as follows:

In a machine so constructed that wire from insulated spools can be led over magnetic poles, an electric current is generated whose intensity and strain is dependent on the speed of the rotation and the power employed. The electric current thus generated is connected by two strong wires with a second machine of similar construction, the wire spools of which are set in motion by the electric current from the first machine. Theoretically it should now be possible to get as much power from the secondary dynamo as was employed in generating the current in the first or primary dynamo.

The explanation is, that an electric current being guided into a dynamo at rest will set its armature in rotation, and as the distance between the two dynamos, the generator and receiver, does not affect the result, the dynamo would appear to be an unexcelled apparatus for the transfer of power. And in fact no other method of transferring power can rival the electric system. The electric conductors can be laid to the most out-of-the-way places; they can be sunk as insulated cables in the earth, or in river beds or they can be carried on poles like telegraph wires by the aid of non-conductors, to the place where the second dynamo is to be employed in driving the labor machine.

This capacity of the electric dynamo to transmit power by means of insulated wires, up hill and down, renders it eminently adapted for employment in mines, tunnels, and other works in the mountains, especially in the operation of wire tramways, on which principle a postal line between Monte Video and Buenos Ayres has been already designed.

Speaking generally, the dynamo machine can be employed for all purposes for which steam and gas motors are at present employed, and with many enormous advantages. There are no boilers to heat, no waste of gas, it is ready for work at any moment. The electric current is drawn from electric works where electricity is stored in enormous quantities, and supplied cheaply; and, finally, with one touch of the hand the motor is set in operation. The amount of electricity employed is precisely proportioned to the labor performed, and, what is of prime importance, the electric motor, in relation to the importance of the work performed, is very easily operated. As regards the dreaded danger of powerful currents, this can be so thoroughly guarded against by transformers and accumulators, that it is really freer from danger than gas or steam.

Of chief interest for the general public is the application of electric motors to the operation of street railway cars, a system which is already rapidly coming into use.

And now as to the economic importance of this transfer of electric force.

There are two primary sources of power on earth: The sun's heat stored up in wood and coal which we convert into steam; a very imperfect method inasmuch as from the imperfection of our machinery five-sixths of the actual power stored in the combustible is wasted. Moreover, this source of power must be carried to the place where it is intended to utilize it. The second source of power is the force generated by the rivers in their course, by the ebb and flow of the tides of ocean, by the

winds. The utilization of these forces by means of dynamos in the manner above described has already had practical effect given to it on the small scale, but the method is now awaiting its crucial test at Frankfurt an Main, where arrangements have been made for the transfer of 300 horse-power from the Neckar. And as the system is operating satisfactorily on a smaller scale in many places in Switzerland, no doubt is entertained as to the success of this first experiment on a large scale. Should it work as satisfactorily as is expected, it will not be long ere the Falls of Niagara will be put into harness to drive the machinery of New York and Chicago. The French, too, have planned works at Havre for utilizing the ebb and flow of the tide to work turbine wheels which will transfer the power generated, to dynamos, from which it will be conveyed by wire to Paris for motor and lighting purposes.

The influence which this use of the vast forces of nature will exercise upon social and industrial conditions, will be more apparent when we realize that it has other applications than the mere transport of motive power. The present condition of science leaves no doubt that any one form of motion can be transformed into any other desired form; all the forces of nature, into heat, light and mechanical power, as well as into electricity, and any one of these forms of motion into any other. Electricity is the form of motion most convenient for transfer into other forms, and with that at his command the possibilities of man's achievements transcend the dreams of fable and imagination. "Electra" is the fairy whose magic wand is already in motion, rearing pillar on pillar of the stately palace on which humanity shall sit enthroned, with all the forces of nature obedient to its behests.

COLORED AUDITION.

ALFRED BINET.

Revue Philosophique, Paris, June.

EVERYONE nowadays knows of the phenomenon, so curious and so odd, to which has been given the name—inexact, but sanctioned by usage—of "colored audition." Descriptions of this phenomenon have appeared in the popular periodicals, and these descriptions have made known to many persons that they possess the peculiar quality named. As to other persons—those who present no degree or trace of colored hearing, there is some difficulty in making them understand what is meant by that phrase.

To describe colored hearing in its habitual form, we should say, that it consists of the fact that letters, words, and phrases appear to have a color. This color, the shade of which is sometimes determined with precision, remains, in general, constant for each letter and each word; thus there are many persons who declare that the letter *a* is red, the *e* gray, the *i* black, and so on. Such a declaration appears very whimsical to those who have not colored hearing, and it is not surprising that many times the declaration has been called in question.

A book lately published at Paris, by Don Ferdinand Suarez de Mendoza on colored audition contains nearly all the literature of the subject, and consequently shows in what points the various observers of the phenomenon agree. The best guarantee of the sincerity of observations, by persons unknown to each other, of subjective states which are generally difficult to control, is agreement among the observers.

We must not, as it appears to me, attach too much importance to the nature of the color selected for each letter; for if this color is always the same for one person, it varies much in various persons. We may say, in general, that there are two letters, the *a* and the *i*, of which one presents a red color, or a black color. Sometimes one is red and the other is black. Apart from these two letters, I think that the color of other letters is so variable that we cannot formulate a general rule about them. Every person who has a capacity for colored hearing finds pleasure in describing the colors; these for such a person are the capital phenomenon. This is why certain

observations are nothing but a list of colors. Doubtless, these lists have their use. It is well to neglect nothing in studying a subject which you do not understand. There are facts, however, of frequent occurrence, which seem to me more important than an enumeration of colors. For instance, a word pronounced awakens a much more vivid idea of color than the same word read to one's self; the height of the voice has a great influence on the quality of the color; loud sounds give an idea of bright colors, low sounds of dark colors.

Mr. Mendoza bestows on the phenomenon about which I am writing the general name of physiological pseudæsthesia. This name appears to me inexact. I think that colored hearing cannot be considered a physiological phenomenon. It is not absolutely certain that the faculty of associating irresistibly certain sounds with certain colors is purely physiological. There has been given to this phenomenon the vulgar name of a synæsthesia, and an effort has been made to include in this category all the associations of ideas, all the literary comparisons that can be drawn between colors and sounds, and which are found in profusion in the descriptive romances. This extension of colored audition, however, seems to me an abuse, and quite incorrect. If you consider simply the phenomenon of association, as it appears in certain persons, with a very clear character of irresistibility and fatality, you cannot confound it with the voluntary and capricious association of a romance-writer in search of an image.

The term pseudæsthesia, borrowed from the physiology of the organs of sense, and signifying false sensation, also seems to me inaccurate. You cannot properly say of those in whom colored audition is displayed, that they have false sensations of color. All, certainly, are not in this category; it is but a small minority which has the faculty of perceiving colors as sensations. A great number of persons have simply the idea, the mental representation, of a color, *apropos* of those sounds, which are most often distinctly uttered; they never confound these ideas with present sensations. Moreover, in some persons whom I have interrogated I have remarked that the mode of suggestion of color by certain sounds is of a quite special character. The subject has the consciousness of a relation between certain letters, certain words, and certain shades of color; he finds in their union a harmony which satisfies him. The *i*, for example, which gives him an idea of red, appears to him logically connected with that color, while the physical union of the *i* with blue, as, for instance, an *i* written with a blue pencil, makes on him an impression which is unpleasant, and sometimes even painful. I have said enough to elucidate my notion of colored hearing. It is not, in my opinion, a phenomenon of the senses, consisting of an awakening of false sensations; the operation is more complex, more intellectual than that.

RELIGIOUS.

THE GREEK SOURCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

LOUIS MÉNARD.

Revue Bleue, Paris, May 23.

PART THIRD.

THE Greek belief in the immortality of the soul could not take such firm hold of the popular imagination as the promises of the end of the world, of the resurrection, and of the last judgment. Nothing contributed so much to the rapid progress of the new religion. It was by these promises that the Christian preachers attracted all the masses, crushed, humiliated, trodden under foot, who were calling for an avenger and a judge: May the world come to an end, since nothing can amend it; may it be destroyed with all its corruption, all the anguish of the conquered and those disinherited in life during so many centuries of oppression and inextinguishable crimes! The hour of deliverance is near, the trumpet of judgment is going to sound, and the cursed will go to eternal fire,

and there will be cries, and weeping, and gnashing of teeth. And the Just One, whom they suspended on the cross, will descend among the clouds, and will bring us to life again even as He Himself was brought to life. And there will be a new heaven and a new earth. "Come, ye blessed of my Father, for I was a hungered, and ye gave me meat: naked and ye clothed me." "Lord, when saw we thee a hungered and fed thee? or naked and clothed thee?" "And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Homer had said the same: "The gods, disguised as mendicants, went about the towns, in order to make trial of the justice or injustice of men."

The end of the world, which had been announced as very near, had to be put off from century to century; but already the people had got in the habit of invoking the aid of their martyrs, as if for them the resurrection were already an accomplished fact. The moral ideal having undergone a change, resignation and the ascetic virtues being considered superior to the active virtues, the worship of saints replaced the worship of heroes. The last judgment became finally a mythological scene only, and people ceased to believe that it was necessary to wait until the end of time in order to be reunited with one's friends. Belief in a future life, in this way, took the spiritualist character which Greece had given it. The philosophy of our time has tried to revive the idea of metempsychosis by adapting it to our astronomical knowledge; but transmigration from planet to planet has found favor with the lettered classes only; the people persist in believing that the dead are always near. If there is a belief independent of all priestly or philosophical education, it is assuredly the belief just named.

As to the grand symbol of the Last Judgment, it is translated into modern language; it is called the judgment of history. There is no political man who does not try to justify his acts in posthumous memoirs. The same state of things existed in the Egypt of the Pharaohs; there were epitaphs in which the defunct recounted the good actions he had done, and the bad actions from which he had abstained. On their death-bed people ask pardon of those who survive; they would like to blot out what is irreparable, they plead mitigating circumstances in order to change the opinion of others, but they cannot deceive conscience. "The soul is its own witness; the soul is its own judge," said the Code of Manetho. In fact, it is impossible to find a judge more severe and clear-sighted.

Christianity, the heir of the Greek morality, established the supremacy of the soul over attractions outside of it. For Christianity, life is a struggle without a truce, and the reward of victory is the divine peace of virtue. Whoever admits this great moral idea of the internal struggle, pushed even to the sacrifice of one's self, is entitled to call himself a Christian.

The Christian sects are numerous, and can become still more so without inconvenience; their differences do not result from any variety of opinion in regard to moral ideal, but are begotten by questions of dogma or history, which each sect can answer as it understands the matter. In exegesis, as in all other sciences, opinions the most diverse can produce each other. In countries of liberty—in the United States, for example—Christianity, notwithstanding the infinite variety of its shades, is reduced to its simplest expression—that is, to three elements. The first is the moral law conceived as personal and as the general bond of all persons. Then perfect virtue personified in the Just One, who sacrificed Himself to save the world. Finally a Book which, in spite of its moral deficiencies and its frequent disagreement with the conscience of our time, represents the Christian tradition and connects the belief of the present with those of the past.

In our day some think that Christianity has arrived at the end of its historical evolution, and that the future will live without religion, that is, without an ideal, as they say has become the

case with the lettered Chinese. According to others, a religion can be buried only when there is another to replace it, and it appears to these persons that Christianity has not been replaced and that no living religion can replace it.

On the other hand, Buddhism, Islamism, Judaism, show no disposition to give way to the Christian religion. Each one mounts guard over the position it has secured. Propagandism is no longer practised in detail, the time for the conversion of large masses of people at once has passed away. In the moral horizon there is no indication either of a new religion or of a combination of the old religions.

Since about half a century ago, however, there has been preparing an unconscious approach to each other of religions which have long been enemies. Efforts have been made with the object of purification by the Protestant churches and they pursue each other in the schools of exegesis to bring back Christian dogma to its embryonic state. In reducing legend to the consistency of history, they take away from the Man-God his symbolical character and assimilate him more and more to Moses or Mahomet. Traditional rites rather than creeds put a barrier between the Jews, Mussulmans, and the Rationalist Christians. Without their circumcision and their repugnance to hog's flesh, Mussulmans and Jews could accept that Christianity without mythology which has at present many adherents among the lettered class. A reconciliation with Buddhism would not be more difficult; the theory of the Unknowable, which represents the latest term of German philosophy, differs from Buddhist metaphysics in form alone. The alliance of the last living religions will be the work of the twentieth century.

EVOLUTION OF THE LORD'S PRAYER IN ENGLISH.

ALBERT S. COOK.

American Journal of Philology, Baltimore, April to June.

IN order to trace the successive steps by which the Lord's Prayer attained to its present form in English, it is necessary to begin with the oldest versions. Besides one semi-poetical and three poetical paraphrases, there are at least five Old English renderings of the Prayer as given in Matthew, and three of it as given in Luke. Two of the renderings of the form in Matthew are by Ælfric, one is represented by a manuscript of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, as printed in Skeat's edition of the Gospel according to Saint Matthew, one is the Northumbrian gloss, and the other the (probably) Mercian gloss, both printed in Skeat's edition. The versions of the Lucan form correspond to the last three mentioned. It is to be observed that the first three are West Saxon. All are comparatively late in their present forms, not earlier than 950 to 1,000 A. D., as nearly as can be ascertained.

The typical or standard Old English form, obtained from a comparison of all the prose versions, may be literally translated thus, adhering to the order of the words.

Our Father, thou that art in heaven, be thy name hallowed. Come (To come) thy kingdom. Become thy will in earth as (so as) in heavens. Give us (to us) to-day our daily (day~~whomly~~, the second syllable being distributive) bread (loaf). And forgive us (to us) our guilts, as (so as) we forgive our (to our) offenders (guilting ones). And not lead thou us into temptation. But release us from evil. Be it so.

The next English translation was by Wyclif (1380 or thereabouts). His text of the Lord's Prayer reads:

Our fadir that art in hevenes, halewid be thi name. Thi kyngdom come to. Be thi wille don in erthe as in hevене. Gyve to us this dai oure breed over othir substaunce. And forgyve to us oure dettis, as we forgyven to oure detouris. And lede us not in to temptacioun. But delyvere us fro yvel. Amen.

The Wycliffite version, like the Old English, was made from the Vulgate. This will account for the phrase "over othir substaunce," which is an attempt at rendering the unmeaning Latin *supersubstantialem*. The other translators have invariably recurred to the *quotidianum* of Luke (or of the old Latin). The plural *heavens* is retained by Wyclif at its first occurrence, but becomes the singular at its second. The new words intro-

duced are all derived from Old English, with the exception of *debts*, *debtors*, *temptation*, *deliver*, and *Amen*. Of these, the first three are the Latin words of the Paternoster, merely Anglicized, the fourth the Latin word (*libera*) with the prefix *de*, and the fifth the original Latin (Hebrew) unchanged.

The version by Tyndale (1534) goes a little further. It substitutes *which* for *that*, *heaven* for *heavens*, as it is for *as*, *this day* for *to-day*, *daily* for *over other substance* (thus going back to the Old English), omits the dative sign and adds the doxology. On the other hand, it retrogrades in some respects, reading, *Let thy kingdom come, fulfilled for done, as well on earth trespasses and trespassers*. With the latter we have no particular concern. The Cranmer Matthew (1539) goes back to *debt* and *debtors*, but is otherwise unchanged from Tyndale, except that *O our* becomes *our*.

The Geneva Bible (1557) is the first that reads *Thy will be done*. On the other hand, it inserts *even* after *done* and *debts*. Otherwise it is like the Cranmer. The Rheims version (1582) recurs to the Latin, and is less modern than the last two. Finally, the Accepted Version makes the last change necessary, abandoning the *Let thy kingdom come* of Tyndale and his successors, and returning to the *Thy kingdom come* of Wyclif, only dropping his appended *to*.

The Revised Version makes several innovations: "As in heaven, so on earth;" "also have forgiven;" "bring" for "lead" (like the Gothic); "the evil one" for "evil"; besides omitting the doxology, with the Old English and Wycliffite versions (and the Rheims).

To return to the original Old English version assumed as a standard, all but five of the thirty-five different words it contains exist as independent words to-day. Of these five, one, *rice*, is the last syllable of *bishopric*, and another, *alys*, has exchanged its old prefix for a new. Of the thirty-eight different words in the Accepted Version, exclusive of the doxology, only five are other than Old English.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MARINERS OF ENGLAND BEFORE THE ARMADA.

H. HALLIDAY-SPARLING.

English Illustrated Magazine.

BEFORE the latter half of the fifteenth century, whatever they afterwards became, the English were by no means a seafaring folk. There were a goodly number of hardy fishermen around the coast, whom the ever-recurring fast and feast days appointed by the Church kept well employed, and not a few seamen of one sort or another, engaged in trafficking back and forth in the narrow seas, northward to the shores of the Baltic, and southward to the coasts of Spain. Withal they were but a small proportional part of the whole population, and made no large figure in the minds of their countrymen. The trading vessels were of small burthen, clumsily built and ill-fitted, and there was no navy royal to speak of. Galleys provided by the Cinque Ports kept watch and ward in the narrow seas from Candlemas to Martinmas against pirates and the king's enemies. When war broke out, a hasty levy upon all seaports brought together enough craft of every kind, wherewith to transport an army wherever it was needed. Even the great victory of Sluys was rather a land battle fought on ship-board by accident, than a real sea fight.

By the end of the century, the new world across the water had been discovered, the Cape rounded, and the wealth of the Indies, East and West, laid open to all bold adventurers. Not very long before, English ships had found their way to the Levant, and had begun to trade along the shores of the Mediterranean. The sea was to become a highway for a world's

trade to travel on, a mighty field for enterprise and exploration. To the eastward, the English were to follow the "Portugals," and to the westward, the Spaniards, caring nought for the Pope's forbiddance, and pushing keen noses and quick fingers into other folks' affairs after the English wont; taking readily to the strong hand, if need arose. Only the very beginning of all this could have been seen by Henry VII.; his burly son saw much of it, but it was in the days of "peerless Gloriana" his grand-daughter, that it grew to a height, and England could claim the queenship of the sea. Then her sea-lions pushed their way into all preserves, lay in wait upon all sea-routes, and took toll of whom they would. So that the Armada was fitted out, and sent to crush and humble the den of pirates who were crippling Spain. With its glory and its fall we have nothing here to do; but its defeat will serve us well to date by, marking, as it does, the full achievement of the freedom of the sea from Spanish domination, and the placing of England for centuries, even until now, at the head of the naval powers of the world.

Henry VII. was by his nature fitted to watch over the earlier years of growth of a commerce destined to be world-wide. A great statesman, a clear-sighted king, and no less a chapman than either, he had his own ships, was engaged in many mercantile enterprises, and built the *Great Harry*, the first vessel of size built by the crown for its own service and the most notable war-ship since Olaf's *Long Worm* to float in Northern waters, and worthily inaugurated the navy royal. Her name altered to the *Regent* by Henry VIII., she was soon after (in the sea-fight of 1512) burnt in action with the French. Within the year, the *Henry Grace de Dieu* was laid down to replace her loss, and was followed by others until the crown possessed its own fleet.

Not long after Elizabeth came to the throne, she, or rather her advisers, applied themselves to the strengthening of the navy, and the encouragement of naval enterprise and ship-building. Along with the rapid growth of sea-borne trade grew the need of a strong navy royal and the value of good seamen, so that besides the improving of the fleet, it was needful to heighten wages and improve the victualling.

What the victualling was like may be seen in the following extract from an "Indenture betweene Her Ma: and Edward Baeshe, Surveyor-Generall of the Queen's Maiestie's Victualling for the Marine Affairs."

"*The Limitation of diete.* first everie man in ainie the saide serviee to haue for his allowance by the daye in good and seasonable victualles, A pounce of Biscuit, a gallon of beere and two pounce of biefte wth salte for Sondayes, Mondayes, Tuesdayes, and Thursdayes, and for weddensdayes, fryedayes, And Saturdayes, everie man to haue by the daye, a quarter of stockefish half a quarter of a pounce of butter, and a quarter of a pounce of cheese. . . ."

There was no little truth, by land or sea, in those days in the boast that Englishmen were the best fed in Europe, and that an "English clown fed better than a Portugal grandee." Captain John Smith, in his counsel to young commanders, recommends them to lay in all sorts of comforts for their officers and crews, remarking that "after a storm, when poor men are all wet, and some have not so much as a cloth to shift them, shaking with cold, few of those but will tell you, a little Sack or Brandy is much better to keep them in health, than a little small Beer or cold water although it be sweet. Now that everyone should provide things for himself, few of them have either that providence or means, and there is neither Ale-house, Tavern, nor Inn to burn a faggot in, neither Grocer, Poulterer, Apothecary, nor Butcher's Shop; and therefore the use of this pretty tally is necessary, and thus to be employed as there is occasion."

The sleeping arrangements aboard ship were not conducive to unhardy sloth in those days. To stretch his rug upon the deck, and wrap his cloak around him, was all the preparation for slumber that a mariner required. "Hamacs" or "hamacoes" were known before 1588, but did not come into common use for near half a century afterwards.

WALKING FOR HEALTH.

A SEXAGENARIAN.

Belford's Magazine, New York, June.

IT is astonishing how many half-sick people we meet in the course of a day. They have not succumbed to illness, and have no thought of doing so. They expect to wear out the disorder, whatever it may be, and perhaps put on extra steam for the purpose, not realizing that they, instead of the disease, are wearing out. Most of these people are not seriously ill; that is, no vital point has been fatally affected. They can be restored to perfect health. All they need do is to give nature a chance. It is long work—the wasting grind of unremitting toil—not hard work that kills.

Luigi Cornaro, of Venice, was a man of weak constitution. Moreover, he tells us that from early manhood until he was thirty-five he led a reckless life, indulging in every form of dissipation in the fastest city of Europe. His health gave way, and for the next five years he was a constant sufferer. At forty he was told by his physicians that nothing could prolong his life beyond two or three years. Then he resolved to change his whole mode of living. He became an ascetic in diet, and in the matter of occupation, gave his mind to "the contemplation of fine scenery, noble buildings, beautiful combinations of color, and music." Such studies kept him most of the time in the open air, and compelled him to take many and considerable pedestrian tours. He attributed his recovery largely to dietary reforms; but it is evident that his active life in the fields and in the cities he visited, had much to do in building up his system. The result was that at the age of eighty-three he began a series of written discourses on "The Advantages of a Temperate Life," the last of which was prepared when he was ninety-five.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was not only a puny boy, but he came of a consumptive family. Three or four of his brothers died young. But Ralph was an intense student of nature, and nothing gave him so much delight as to be in the open air. It was his habit to take long walks, working at his desk in the forenoon, and tramping in the afternoon, and under this common-sense system of physical discipline he became strong and healthy.

Prof. E. L. Richards, of Yale College, says:

I never enjoyed such good health as I have since I began this practice [of taking long walks]. I began experimentally, but found that after a good tramp I could eat and sleep well, and that determined me to try long spins. . . . When walking I feel like a new man. I eat three immense meals every day, and sleep soundly at night. I think the walking remedy for dyspeptics and sufferers from organic diseases will become quite popular in the near future. I have not called upon a doctor to prescribe for me for years—all due to my little tramps.

Says Dr. Felix L. Oswald: "Instead of raw March winds and cold draughts—in other words, outside air of a low temperature—being the cause of colds and catarrhal affections, it is the warm, vitiated, indoor air that is the cause, while outdoor air is the best remedy." He declares that there is no doubt that by exercise a catarrh can be gradually worked off, "and that the combination of exercise, abstinence, and fresh air will cure the most obstinate cold. There is no room to question the accuracy of this prescription. It is the teaching of experience. Air is both food and drink to the lungs. It is more. Like water to the body, it washes them clean. It is best when pure and bracing. One great advantage the persistent walker has is in being attuned to all kinds of weather. Exposure to cold and damp will do him no harm, although it might be fatal to others.

Few things, if any, are so effectual in building up and sustaining the physical organization as walking, if resolutely and judiciously followed. It is a perfect exercise, which taxes the entire system. When you walk properly, every member and muscle, every nerve and fibre, has something to do. Every sense is employed, every faculty alert. Progress under such

conditions is the very eloquence of physical motion. What is the effect? The flesh is solidified; the lungs grow strong and sound; the chest enlarges; the limbs are rounded out; the tendons swell and toughen; the figure rises in height and dignity, and is clothed with grace and suppleness. Not merely the body, but the whole man is developed.

A TRAVELLER'S IMPRESSIONS OF TURKEY.

Unsere Zeit, Leipzig, June.

ONE hears a great deal about railway construction in Turkey nowadays, but alas! how many schemes have been shattered. English, French, German companies strive incessantly for new concessions: they lay rich gifts at the feet of the higher officials to secure their influence, and get permission to carry out the preparatory work for the contemplated lines, but all their efforts are negated by Turkish indifference and hatred of reform. Promises are made freely, but they are made only to be broken; and the invariable policy of procrastination and delay evidence clearly enough that, although the Turk does not venture to oppose progress openly, he does battle with it in secret. One of the most characteristic examples in connection with Turkish railways is the little twenty-seven-mile line from Mudania to Broussa, one of the most favored resorts of the visitor to Constantinople. This line is actually ready, but not in operation. The rails have been laid since 1873. There is no want of stations nor waiting-rooms, nor water tanks; even locomotives and cars, and other rolling stock are on the ground, but they are all buried in dust and dirt. The rails are overgrown with moss, and the locomotives covered with rust. Everything is passing slowly to decomposition and decay. This line originally complete, and in full working order, was proscribed in consequence of a petition from the teamsters in the two cities, setting forth that its operation would destroy their business. The Government admitted the plea, and as a consequence the three hours' journey from Mudania to Broussa must be performed on a wretched, dusty road, and a high price paid for the conveyance.

This want of good roads in Turkey is one of the chief drawbacks of the country; it hinders traffic and encourages the highwayman. Everything conspires against the poor farmer; the administration which crushes him, the usurer who squeezes him, and the robber who relieves him of his belongings, without due process of law. Under these conditions it is not to be wondered at that the farmer gives so little care to the cultivation of his soil, or that he is so uneducated, incapable, and narrow. By way of patronizing agriculture, a practical agricultural college was established. The costly building, which might have been erected on fertile land, with good water, and near a railway, was, thanks to official intrigues, erected on a desert, and a year later condemned by a commission.

The reigning Sultan is a man of the best intentions, whose whole concern is for the well-being of his people; he has made enormous sacrifices in the interests of education; he keeps his eye on the officials and their abuses, and makes strenuous efforts for the promotion of a national industry, but his intentions are frustrated firstly by a body of corrupt officials, and secondly by the people themselves who, while giving the Sultan full credit for good intentions, oppose themselves to every measure of reform. Theoretically they want Progress, but it must be a progress which prejudices no one's existing status.

The journey to Constantinople is now shorn of its difficulties; the morning train from Vienna to Buda Pesth has a through car, so that one can make the whole journey without transfer. One can also get excursion tickets good for thirty days (price 333 francs, first class, 252 francs, second class; 60 lbs of baggage free), and there are good restaurants with moderate prices in Belgrade, Nisch, Sofia, Philippopolis, and Adrianople. From Adrianople to Constantinople nothing is to be had, but this stage is generally traversed at night.

Books.

THE OLD NAVY AND THE NEW. By Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, U.S.N., Author of "The Atlantic Coast during the Civil War." With an Appendix of Personal Letters from General Grant, 8vo, pp. 553. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1891.

[Admiral Ammen has belonged to the United States Navy nearly fifty-five years, his first appointment being dated July 7, 1836. He was born two years before General Grant, and from the age of seven or eight years was a near neighbor of Grant. The friendship formed in boyhood's days continued until the General's death. Hence the appendix containing an interesting batch of private letters written by the General to the Admiral at various times between 1864 and 1881, most of them dated at various places at which Grant was staying during his tour round the world. During his long service in the navy the author has been over all the world, and met with many adventures worth relating. He tells us that a principal object of the memoirs has been to note the changes in naval architecture and armaments in their order, and to present a picture of naval life as affected by these changes. What he has to say on these points is interesting and valuable. Yet an object quite as near to the Admiral's heart would seem to be the advantages of the Nicaragua Canal, and its superiority over all other projects to connect the Atlantic and Pacific. We confine ourselves to giving an anecdote not heretofore met with about General Grant, and a digest of the author's observations about the Nicaragua Canal.]

UP to the time that General Grant left Washington, I went to the city frequently on Sundays, and had a standing invitation to dine with him on that day, when convenient. On my arrival, which was usually two hours or more before the dinner hour, it was his habit to take with me a long walk in a northwesterly direction, often five or six miles. One day we met two gentlemen, one of whom knew the President and introduced the other, who said, "General, I knew you when you kept Knight's Ferry, near Stockton." The General smiled quizzically, and said that he had met a great many people who had known him when he kept that ferry. Ten years later, when he was returning East, after making his tour of the globe, he visited Stockton and made a few humorous remarks to the persons who received him. He said he had met thousands of people who informed him that they had been personally acquainted with him when he kept Knight's Ferry near by. It was an unaccountable mistake, however, as he had never been there, except on one occasion before the present visit, and then he was detained overnight by accident.

In 1872, I was the junior member of a commission appointed by the President to examine into and report upon the canal question. At that time our Government had several surveying parties on the Isthmus: After a lapse of nearly four years from the time of organization, during which it formulated orders unofficially, signed by the proper authority, directing the surveys then in progress, the commission made its final report February 7, 1876, one sentence of which is as follows:

That the route known as the "Nicaragua route" possesses both for the construction and maintenance of a canal, greater advantages, and offers fewer difficulties from engineering, commercial, and economic points of view, than any one of the other routes shown to be practicable by surveys sufficiently in detail to enable a judgment to be formed of their relative merits.

The Presidential succession soon after that time was a disturbing element, and no action was taken by General Grant during his term of office, which expired soon thereafter. Previous to going abroad he called on President Hayes and urged action in reference to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and, just before leaving the United States, asked me to remind the President of the very great importance of bringing the construction about under the control and auspices of our Government. No action however, was taken by President Hayes. It was a question beset by many difficulties; it had many enemies, honest and dishonest, many who were covert, and many who were outspoken.

In February, 1879, Mr. de Lesseps informed our Government that he desired a convention of engineers and representatives of all nationalities to meet at Paris on the 15th of May to discuss the American Isthmian Canal question. President Hayes sent me to represent the United States at this so-called "Congress." As I am not an engineer, however, I requested that Mr. Menocal might accompany me to Paris, in order that he might present the subject in a technical form, and because he had made the surveys and had local knowledge of both the Nicaragua and Panama routes. My request was granted.

At this time there are few well-informed persons who do not know that, clever as Mr. de Lesseps was as a diplomatist, he nevertheless quite overreached himself in the "Paris Congress." It was supposed

that Mr. Menocal and myself were very much chagrined at the decision to which the Congress came, whereas that decision was, in fact, a subject of congratulation between us. The decision in favor of a sea-level canal at Panama was really momentous and unfortunate for Mr. de Lesseps and his future stockholders, although that decision was reached by his own procurement and brought about by him with difficulty. It was whether the French should control the only practicable route, which is through Nicaragua or waste hundreds of millions of dollars in vain efforts to construct a sea-level canal at Panama. Lesseps had already secured a preëmption on an onerous Panama canal concession, and that doubtless blinded him. Had he chosen Nicaragua, in all probability at that time he could have obtained a concession, and before this would have completed the construction, and his stockholders would have been the envy of the world. Even Mr. de Lesseps cannot successfully "buck against nature," and that he had to learn at a cost of some three hundred million dollars of his too-ignorant and credulous stockholders.

On my return to Paris I wrote an earnest letter to General Grant, then in Japan, expressing a hope that he would send me a telegram without delay, announcing a willingness to place himself at the head of a movement to construct the Nicaraguan canal. The General sent me a telegram of assent; but after his arrival in San Francisco and from that time on he was beset by a number of influences, which finally drew him away from contributing to the extent of his ability to forwarding the Nicaragua project.

Captain Eads, not an engineer, except in the popular estimation, had settled upon the practicability of the Tehuantepec ship-railways, and on the occasion of General Grant's visit to Mexico to promote the railway constructions, accompanied the General. Under such favorable auspices in Mexico, Captain Eads could not fail to obtain a concession, though coupled with much that was uninviting. At the same time that Captain Eads was in Mexico, and Mr. de Lesseps at Panama, an agent of the association that General E. F. Beale and myself had initiated, obtained an excellent concession for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

In February, 1889, Eads, with his associates, was active in endeavoring to prevent the granting to our citizens of an act of incorporation to construct the Nicaragua Canal, for which, at the time, they had only a promise of a concession, and, aided by other hostile influences, he was successful. The captain was much disappointed at meeting no opposition to the passage of an act of incorporation for his ship-railway shorn of any guarantee of bonds, but in defeating the passage of the Nicaragua Bill his own was not brought up. Months, if not years, before, Lesseps had abandoned the sea-level canal plan as hopeless, and considered favorably a "plan" for pumping up water thirty-three feet to the proposed summit, some one hundred and fifty feet above the sea-level. He set out with the erroneous idea that nothing but a sea-level canal would serve the traffic of the world; he ended with the absurdity of proposing to pump up water thirty-three feet to the summit, one-half higher above the sea than the proposed summit of the Nicaragua Canal!

No water-way on the globe is so munificently supplied with a constant water-level or so well protected against the damaging effects of floods through weirs to discharge the surplusage, and all this, too, will be effected with a greatly reduced cost in construction. The canal prism is reduced by these means to a length of less than twenty-eight miles, one-half, or even more of which, can be dug by dredging machines.

The possibility of constructing a ship-canal across this continent has been the dream of enthusiasts and an object of research with scientific men for centuries. Among the latter was Alexander von Humboldt, who greatly favored the Nicaragua route. Had he lived until his ideas had assumed a tangible form in the actual location of the Nicaragua Canal, he would have seen that great lake, one hundred and ten feet above the sea-level, with a considerable part of its bottom below the level of the sea, spread out to within less than four miles of the free waters of the Pacific, and within about ten miles of the Atlantic, with low ground intervening—not in the valley of a stream, but simply a flat land—presenting no obstacle to dredging, nor any difficulty in keeping the channel clear when the work should be constructed.

The construction of a canal under an American company seems no less necessary to the peace of Europe than it is to the peace of Central America and a large part of this continent. Such a ship-canal cannot fail to be a great and common benefit, and especially in opening a

rapid and easy transit between the Atlantic coast of Europe and America with the western coast of America, and the speedy development of Australia.

The Bill which, on the 10th of January, 1891, was unanimously reported to the U. S. Senate by its Committee on Foreign Relations, it was found could not get a fair and full consideration before the adjournment of Congress, and was therefore withdrawn by the Chairman of the Committee. This Bill placed the execution of the work in the hands of the Government. The Canal Company is now free to proceed in the execution of the work in its own interest, with well-ascertained facts in relation to physical and commercial questions.

Whatever be the outcome, the Company cannot be justly accused of having selfishly delivered over the control of the great work to British or other foreign capital, should such be the result.

The canal will certainly be completed, and under the confirmed concession by the Nicaraguan Government. The opposition in Congress is injurious only to the interests of our Government, and to the traffic, whether belonging to us or to other people, for the reason that the Canal Company will necessarily incur heavy expenses in raising the capital, and the interest thereon will be much greater than it would be were there a Government guarantee. This increased cost will be paid by the traffic and the tolls will probably be double what they would be were the work constructed under the Bill proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The traffic will be sufficient to yield fifteen per cent. on two hundred million dollars capital, should that amount be required to complete the canal.

The construction of the canal is in able hands, the ablest that our country can produce, and failure to construct it I regard as impossible.

EVENINGS AT SCHOOL. By Clara Marshall. Cloth, 270 pp., 12mo. New York: Hunt & Eaton. 1891.

ST. MARY'S had once been the home of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, but at the date of this story, had been converted into a Protestant boarding-school, presided over by Dr. Duval; but Clara Marshall's reminiscences are not of her school days, but, as the title indicates, of the evenings spent in the unreserved conversation of school-girls among each other, or in the company of Mrs. Duval, a woman who, with a wonderful power of self-control, a desire to please, a careful and high culture in a "Thousand Things Not Generally Known," was as much loved and respected by the girls, as she was popular with their parents. These back-parlor conversations are essentially realistic, and, although Mrs. Duval does not appear to have been always present, the conversation was preserved from degenerating into mere gossip by the all-pervading influence of her teachings upon the girls' characters. They are unrestrainedly natural, but it is the naturalness of natures tempered by at least some measure of grace.

A few samples of the conversations, selected almost at random, will best convey an idea of "Evenings at School."

"When mamma came to see us last week, and she and I went to X—together, whom should we encounter on the street but this Miss Dixon, accompanied by two other girls, all three of them fashionably dressed, but swinging themselves about like kitchenmaids, and talking loudly enough to be heard across the street. Well, as we passed, Miss Dixon greeted me with 'Hello, Belle!' whereupon mamma looked just as if she were about to faint. 'Why, Isabel,' said she, 'is that one of your chosen associates?'"

"She is a St. Mary's girl," I replied, "but I have never spoken half a dozen words to her in my life."

"Well, that is too good!" exclaimed Nannie Burt. "I heard Amelia Dixon speak of that meeting, and this is the way she told the story:"

"I was walking along Main Street with Jane and Tillie Smith," said she, "and who should I come across but Belle Templeton and her mar. Belle had on that same old gray merino she wears day in and day out at school, and her mar's black silk was made in last year's style. Well, some girls would have passed without speaking, but I was as friendly as if they had been dressed in the top of the fashion."

"Ugh, how I hate such uncivilized creatures," said Sue Mansfield.

"Hate them, or their opinions and prejudices?" asked Mrs. Duval, who had come in just as Sue was thus airing her sentiments.

"I don't see how people can be separated from their opinions and prejudices," was the reply.

"Then what is the use of a select school, or a mother's teachings at home?" asked Mrs. Duval. "You girls would all be savages if you had no such advantages, and would naturally respect only the things that dazzled your eyes. It is the province of education to transform little barbarians, caring only for getting and grasping, and for nothing but feathers and finery, into creatures distinguished from what Belle there calls the "common herd," by the possession of high principle, refinement, good-breeding, and culture."

We venture to lift the curtain once more and reveal a bevy of girls chatting away in the back parlor as usual.

"Whenever I get into a scrape Mrs. Duval always gives me another study," sighed Maggie Yates one evening. "When she wrote 'Intellectual Philosophy' on my 'Schedule of Time' to-day, I knew it was because Miss Bond saw me last Saturday waving my handkerchief from the window to Carrie Westbrook's cousin as he was riding away from the door."

"Why did you do it?" asked Hattie Hammond.

"For the want of something better to do, I suppose," replied Maggie. . . . "Miss Bond (a teacher) informs me that I am a disgrace to the room," always staring out of the window like a gaby"; but I am sure I should never go near the window if I had anything to do."

"Did Mrs. Duval scold you?" asked Laura Lamar.

"She said I was lowering the tone of the School," replied Maggie. . . .

"Satan finds some mischief still

For idle hands to do,"

quoted Laura. "If you had been embroidering your father's slippers, that you commenced so long ago, you wouldn't have been waving your handkerchief to such an insignificant fellow."

"Oh you saw him too, did you?" asked Maggie.

"Yes, I saw him," admitted Laura, with some confusion.

"Where were you?" demanded Maggie.

"I'd rather not say," was the reply.

"You need not try to get out of it in that way," observed Hattie Hammond.

"I saw you coming up from the side gate just before dinner, and I believe you went outside of the enclosure without leave."

"Not more than a dozen steps," replied Laura.

"Why did you go?" asked Hattie.

"I was tired of being shut up with nothing to do."

"If you had been practicing gymnastics as you ought to have been doing, your idle feet would not have carried you outside of the grounds without permission," observed Sue Mansfield.

"You are right there," said Hattie with decision. "One reason I went out Hattie," returned Laura, "was because you and Kate Drury were disputing at such a rate, that you gave me the headache. It seems to me you always quarrel on Saturdays."

"Well I am thankful I can keep the peace," said Ellen Gordon. "I had nothing particular to do last Saturday, but I amused myself with a book all day long."

"What book was it?" demanded Hattie. "That is no affair of yours," replied Ellen blushing.

"I believe I know," said Hattie. "When I went into your room to get Dora to teach me crochet, I noticed the book you held in your hand, and it had a great ink-splotch on the cover like that copy of Eugene Sue's *Juif Errant* that Mrs. Duval caught Emma Guice reading one day, and made such a fuss about. You know she said, after prayer that evening, that she was shocked to find there was a girl in the house so lost to all sense of decency as to read such a book."

Apart from the conversation of the girls which is characteristic and natural, the decisions and comments of Mrs. Duval give the book a high educational value.

SOME STUDIES UPON THE CHINESE BRAIN. By J. Leffingwell Hatch, B. Sc., M. D. (with Pl. VIII.). From Dr. Formad's Laboratory.

DR. HATCH tells us in his pamphlet that, through the courtesy of Dr. Formad, he had the privilege of making a post-mortem last March on the body of Sing Lee, a well-nourished Mongolian, 5 feet, 6 inches in height, 35 years of age, and weighing about 170 lbs. The organs were generally normal, but there was a peculiarity in the vermiform appendix, which was extremely long, some four or five inches, and infundibular in shape. This is said to be constant in the Chinese, and since it occurs in the Negro, it would be a factor pointing to a lower phylum in the scheme of evolution.

But the real subject of the paper is the study of the brain, which displayed the marked peculiarity that the parietal and occipital lobes were distinctly separate, and a "*pli de passage Superior interne*" was patent on both sides. These last-named conditions, says the author, are common among the anthropoid apes, the *pli de passage* being constant, save in *Hylobates* and *Ateler*, according to Dercom, but has never been found in the human brain, save in those of idiots.

The general configuration of the brain, and its fissures, which present some peculiarities, are described in full detail. Some of these peculiarities, and among them the *pli de passage*, have been found in all the seven Chinese brains of which we have any scientific record, and on these points Dr. Hatch sums up as follows:

From the paucity of material, of course it will be difficult to say whether the peculiarities are constant or not. Some of them, however, have been observed in the entire series of seven brains, particularly such strong features as the eversion of the orbital and basi-temporal surfaces, the marked vertical fissuration, and general confluence of sulci, then the marked separation of the occipital from the parietal lobes, and the curious undulations of the primary fissures in the frontal lobes, together with the zygial arrangement of the triradiate fissure. Also the "vegetative repetition" of Parker must not be forgotten. . . . When we come to take all these points into consideration the bulk of the evidence goes to show that the Chinese brain is of a low type, and one *sui generis*; however, we must not lose sight of the fact that, in all the cases so far reported, the brains were from individuals of low caste.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE OHIO CONVENTION.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), June 18.—Probably, no State or National Convention ever held reflected more accurately the sentiment of a party than the Ohio Republican Convention of yesterday did. Protection, reciprocity, a currency based on gold and silver, honest elections, and proper discrimination in permitting immigration are indorsed and approved. The following language of the plank on the McKinley Bill, "Always having in view its improvement as changed conditions or experience may require," is noticeable, showing as it does that the Republican party proposes to keep step with the progress of the times on the great question of the tariff.

The Ohio Republicans have set an example to the party that it may well follow in every State and in the country at large. Their unanimity and enthusiasm will be a chilling surprise to the over-confident Democrats who for seven months have been predicting that the landslide of last November was a proof that the Republican party is on the point of disruption, and that Democratic victory next year is among the certainties.

Philadelphia Record (Ind.), June 17.—Very flowery and elusive is the oratory of the Republican brethren at the Ohio State Convention, and their calm disregard of obvious political and economic facts is characteristic and familiar to the observer of current political movements. The gigantic bluff is to be attempted of standing by everything done or left undone by the Billion Congress; and the McKinley Tariff, the searching grip of which has been so severely felt by the farmers of Ohio, is to be defended on the stump, with the author of the measure as the candidate of the party for the chief office within the bestowal of the people of the State.

Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.), June 18.—The tone of the Republican Convention in Ohio was enthusiastic and defiant, and the early date of its holding shows that the leaders of the party have planned an aggressive campaign, and the signs in the political sky are those of Republican victory. But, as the distinguished gentleman, whom the Convention fitly nominated to the highest office in the gift of the State warned his friends, it is not to be considered that the campaign is ended till the last vote is cast.

Major McKinley in his speech to the Convention sounded the key-note for the campaign that will soon be on in these words:

Better risk defeat, which can be but temporary, than capitulate with the demagogue or surrender to dishonesty. The misguided citizen never forgives the party that misguides him.

The tone of this is heroic. Better be right than temporarily successful; he who is right ultimately will be successful. And thus it becomes the duty of the Republican party in Ohio to arraign the Democratic party of the high crime of having misguided the citizen to a false verdict in the elections of last year.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), June 19.—If there are any Democrats in Ohio who think the nomination of McKinley will make their fight against the Republicans an easy one they had better rid themselves of that delusion at once. The battle in this State will be the hardest for years, and its progress will be watched with intense interest over all the country. Never since the days when Ohio was an October State and the fight for position in the following national battle was made within its borders, has the contest here excited so much attention, and its outcome been awaited with so much anxiety. In nominating the author of the McKinley Bill the Republicans have staked everything on a single issue. That nomination

has placed the policy of high protection on trial before the people of this State, and their verdict will influence the decision of the whole Nation. If McKinley is elected by a large majority, it will be held to mean that the popular verdict in the Congressional elections of last year has been reversed on appeal, and the advocates of tariff prohibition will feel encouraged to increase their demands. Should he be defeated the Republican party will hasten to shift its ground and get back to the policy proclaimed by Garfield and mildly hinted at by Senator Sherman in the recent convention.

THE PLATFORM.

Columbus Dispatch (Ind.), June 18.—The platform adopted by the Republican State Convention yesterday is, in all its essential features, suitable for the rank and file of the party in the coming campaign. It is broad enough for the conservatives and pugnacious enough for the uncompromising. Taking it from the first to the twelfth plank, it is a declaration of principles which will secure the support of all who have the intention of voting the Republican ticket.

The platform is especially marked by its opening declaration—that which reaffirms the adherence of the party to the principles of protection as embodied and expressed in the McKinley Bill. However, there is nothing significant in the indorsement given to the doctrine of protection. It is the saving clause of the plank which attracts attention and commends its wisdom. After declaring for the McKinley Bill, the astute framers of the plank attached a reservation which practically leaves the question open. "Always having in view," the plank reads, "its (the McKinley Bill's) improvement as changed conditions or experience may require." In comparison with the thirteen words quoted, the rest of the platform has no significance whatever. The reservation to the high-tariff plank is the ablest expression of the declaration of principles, since it will assure the party thousands of votes which under another and more uncompromising declaration might have been lost. The proviso means the recognition of the element of the party which doubts the wisdom and the fruitfulness of the Tariff Bill as it now stands.

Toledo Blade (Rep.), June 18.—The Republicans of Ohio are not cravens. Believing sincerely in the principles they have heretofore maintained, they are not disposed to abandon them because of senseless clamor, nor to disguise them by veiling them in obscure language capable of being interpreted to suit any one's vagaries. The platform of the Columbus Convention gives proof of these facts.

It starts out with a re-affirmation of adherence to the doctrine of protection. Very properly, it distinguishes between the end and the means to that end; and while planting the party firmly on the principle of protection, it recognizes the new tariff law, often called the McKinley Bill, as the best means so far devised of reaching that end, but by no means of finality.

As the corollary of industrial protection, comes the demand for the protection of labor and the rights of laborers, including, of course, the great agricultural interests of the country, and the wool growers, in order that labor may obtain its full and just recompense. Next comes, of course, the protection of society from the influx of the refuse population of other lands, made up of the idle, the criminal, and the pauper classes, and the demand for the due protection of labor against the importation of alien workmen under contract to compete with the labor of free American citizens.

On the currency question, the platform places the Republicans of Ohio, where they have always stood, in favor of the use of both money metals as a basis of the circulating medium. There is in this no hint of the free coinage of 75-cent silver dollars. The recent silver law, by which the entire production, practically, of silver in the United States is made the basis for the issue of treasury notes

redeemable in either gold or silver is specially commended.

The right of free ballot and an honest count for every citizen, white or black; the prompt and effective restraint of combinations of the money power for any purpose which is inimical to the good of the whole people; the education of the masses; the holding of the public lands solely for homesteads for citizens, not aliens; and the restoration of all unearned railroad grants to the public domain, are all demanded, and the progress of Republican legislation and administration in these directions commended. The position of the party as to pensions to Union soldiers is still maintained, as is just and proper.

The administration of President Harrison is thoroughly indorsed, and special mention is made of the reciprocity policy, and of the vigorous manner in which our rights, when brought in conflict with the aggressions of foreign nations, have been maintained. Senator Sherman is commended for his patriotic service; Secretary of the Treasury Foster comes in for proper recognition in a congratulatory resolution.

It is a sound, strong platform, covering both National and State issues, and dodging none which legitimately come within the scope of a State convention. It is such a platform as every honest voter in the State of Ohio can indorse, and, upon the issues it presents, the Republican party enters the campaign in the full assurance of victory, if those issues are fully and honestly presented to the people.

Boston Post (Ind.), June 18.—The issue of the campaign in Ohio this year is McKinleyism, pure and simple. It is not only that Mr. McKinley is put in nomination as the Republican candidate for Governor, but the platform adopted by the Convention and the speech of the candidate in accepting the nomination bring to the front as the chief and controlling issue the new Tariff Act, under which the country now exists and suffers.

Philadelphia Evening Star (Ind.), June 18.—If the harmony that prevailed at Columbus yesterday continues until election day, in November, the Republicans of Ohio will stand a good chance of carrying the State, for they have framed a platform that is intended to catch the discontented farmers' vote. The most admirable thing connected with the Ohio Republican Convention yesterday was the aggressive spirit shown by every one, from the candidate for Governor, Major McKinley, down to the humblest delegate.

Detroit Tribune (Rep.), June 18.—In its platform the Convention reaffirmed the time-proved principles of Republicanism. There is no trace of the innumerable fads of the day in that sturdy compend of Republican doctrine. Upon the important questions of the tariff, currency, and immigration, the platform speaks with no uncertain sound. The McKinley Law is upheld as embodying the most perfect expression of the protective principle possible at the present time. The Silver Coinage Act of the last Congress is indorsed as affording a currency adequate to our growing commercial needs, and the restriction of immigration by the enforcement of existing laws is fully approved. The attitude of the Convention toward these great issues will meet the earnest commendation of Republicans everywhere.

Richmond Times (Dem.), June 19.—No matter who may be the choice of the Democratic nominating convention, the issue of tariff for protection framed for the benefit of monopoly against a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to bear as lightly and as equitably as possible upon all interests will be that upon which the battle in Ohio will be joined. It will be in miniature the fight which one year later is to be waged throughout the Union, and upon its result the outcome of the Presidential contest will to an important extent depend.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), June 18.—Of course, the Columbus convention has a great deal to say about the farmer and his interests. The solicitude of partisan politicians for the welfare of the suffering agriculturist is at this time profoundly touching. Nowhere is it more pronounced than in the McKinley address and the resolutions incorporated in the platform. To coddle the tiller of the soil is a duty that no party willfully neglects in convention proceedings or declarations.

Minneapolis Journal (Ind.), June 17.—The Alliance element is a formidable factor of defection now. The Democrats will doubtless adjust their differences, and, consequently, a campaign waged on a platform of McKinleyism, pure and simple, has in it an element of weakness for the Republicans which cannot be ignored. It is unfortunate for the party that it will be placed on the defensive through the whole campaign. And the McKinley tariff measure is a very difficult thing to defend.

Cincinnati Post (Ind.), June 18.—The convention managers seem to have given little thought to the tillers of the soil or the toilers in the factories. Maybe the party will recall this indifference with more concern about the second week in November.

THE CANDIDATE.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.), June 18.—Mr. McKinley has great elements of strength and great elements of weakness as a candidate for Governor at this time. He is an able, honest, clean man; he is the author of the present tariff policy of the Nation that has been made the party creed for 1892; he is the ablest defender of high tariff taxes in his State and equalled by few in the Nation; and the mean partisan desperation that gerrymandered him out of his seat in Congress did much to strengthen him with fair-minded people.

With McKinley's personal strength to aid him, he would be an invincible candidate if the battle could be fought on old political lines; but his elements of weakness centre in his direct responsibility for a new tariff policy that imposed the highest taxes on the necessities of industry and of life ever levied in time of peace. This is McKinley's tariff; he must not only defend it, but he must stand or fall with it, and there is little promise of popular approval of his increased tariff taxes by the people of Ohio.

Mr. McKinley starts in the Ohio race with his tariff policy of largely increased taxation on the necessities of life already condemned by two-thirds of the States of the Union. His own State, with a discordant and faction-ridden Democracy, that would have given a Republican majority of 40,000 in any ordinary contest, escaped with less than 10,000 majority last fall, and that majority was given in Cincinnati by Democratic debauchery and demoralization. Now, the issue will come squarely before the people, and if Democratic unity could confront him, he would be defeated.

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), June 18.—The leadership of Maj. McKinley inspires the Republican masses. He is the man for the time. As ex-Gov. Foraker well said: "He is the man who, measured by the exigencies of this occasion, stands a full head and shoulders above all his comrades." As an able and courageous exponent of sound Republicanism, with a splendid record of achievements for the party and the Nation, he will rally to the Republican banner every element of the Ohio electorate not committed hopelessly to political error. The vast body of citizens favoring the protection of American labor, the continued development of home industries, the maintenance of a safe currency system, and a prudent administration of State affairs will come to the support of the ticket headed by Maj. McKinley.

Chicago News (Ind.), June 17.—The arch-manipulator of war tariffs, Major McKinley, is

to represent, as the Ohio Republican gubernatorial candidate, the principles for which he and his party suffered an overwhelming defeat at the Congressional elections last year. This is equivalent to saying that the high-tariff wing of the Republican party still imagines that it can carry a majority of the people with it on the same old war-cry of "Protection"—the most abused word in the English language.

It is perhaps better that the high-tariff prophets should be allowed to carry their fanaticism this year as far as it will lead them. The *Daily News* looks for a sober awakening in the national Republican party before the latter will commit its destiny in a Presidential contest to the care of the war-tariff worshippers.

Burlington Hawk-Eye (Rep.), June 18.—A firm believer in the benefits of protection, he has never once stooped to trickery or evasion to gain his points, but on the floor of the House and on the stump he has been a straightforward worker and a hard one. The trickery by which his district was gerrymandered while he was at Washington at work, and the energy with which he went to work and nearly overcame the more than two thousand Democratic majority in the gerrymandered district gave additional interest to his candidacy for reelection to Congress last fall, and his narrow defeat helped his popularity just as sure as Lincoln's defeat for the Senate by Douglas helped him in his Presidential canvass. In Major McKinley the Republican party of Ohio has the best kind of a leader,—a man of brains, of a clean life, of high principles, one willing to fight day and night for the party, and one who depends on the justice of his cause and the soundness of his argument to win success.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), June 18.—To do Mr. McKinley strict justice, his utterances on the currency question are fundamentally sound. His professions are entirely commendable. He professes to want a circulating medium of gold, silver, and paper, "equal in fact and equal in law," "not only good among ourselves, but wherever trade extends." He professes to want a dollar of full value for the farmer and the man who works for wages. He states the truth of history and sound economic doctrine when he says that "experience at home and throughout the world has demonstrated that a fluctuating, irredeemable currency falls most injuriously upon the laborer and agriculturist of the country." He states the solid truth when he says that if there is money of different values, the best is driven from the field, and the inevitable result is "one standard, and that the poorest."

But Mr. McKinley's professions and doctrines on this subject are not in harmony with the deeds of his party to which he consents and in which he has shared. McKinley would not have been himself had he not gloried in the act which bears his name. In putting forward McKinley as its standard bearer the Republican party adopts that act as its own and leaves no standing room for those Republicans who oppose Blaineism to McKinleyism. McKinley is more than the candidate for Governor of Ohio. He is put forward in a way and at a time to make him the representative of the Republicanism of the entire country. The intention is to make the fight under his leadership on national issues and to make Ohio the scene of the first great battle in the contest for the Presidency in 1892. His candidacy is, therefore, of special significance, and his utterances are representative of his party and will be so regarded and treated.

Pittsburgh Dispatch (Ind. Rep.), June 18.—He has the powerful argument to support him that the Tariff Bill of the last Congress, in place of being now the bugaboo which the Democrats attempted to make it out last fall, is operating with distinct benefits, instead of disasters, to our national trade and manufactures. The hysterical cries of the free traders and tariffites for revenue only which filled the

air last November, portending terrible things from the new tariff, are heard no longer. Already, in but a few months, the results of the Bill are beneficial enough to warrant its supporters in their confidence, and to silence and confound its opponents.

THE SPEECH.

Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), June 18.—The speech which Major McKinley made in accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio was the speech of a demagogue. It abounded in insidious appeals to popular ignorance and prejudice. "The Republican party," he said, "is in favor of gold and silver and also paper money based upon coin, all equal and at all times interchangeable and equal in fact and equal in law." Does this mean that the Republican party is in favor of or opposed to the free coinage of silver? Who can tell? If it means that the Republican party favors free coinage, why didn't Major McKinley say so? If it means that the party is opposed to free coinage, why does not he say that?

Major McKinley is a little bolder on the tariff question, but here he perverts facts and misquotes authorities and plays the demagogue "to the queen's taste." He says, "we [the Republicans] follow in our tariff policy the teachings of Washington and Hamilton, and Clay and Webster, and Lincoln and Garfield." But not one of these names can honestly be quoted in support of the policy of the McKinley Bill. Hamilton, in his famous "Report on Manufactures," recommended, in very guarded terms and with many qualifications, the adoption of a policy of very moderate protection. The first tariff law, which was framed under his direction, imposed average duties of only 8 per cent, instead of 60 per cent., as the McKinley Bill, passed a hundred years later, does. Clay declared that ten years of protection was enough for any industry. Webster preached free trade for years, and only turned protectionist, and that in a mild way, when the public sentiment of his State compelled him to. Garfield declared himself for a protection "which would lead to free trade," and made some of the strongest free-trade arguments ever made in Congress. Washington and Lincoln never said a word which can be tortured into sanction of such a tariff measure as the McKinley Bill.

Albany Express (Rep.), June 18.—It was a speech broad in thought, wise, and statesman-like. The declaration that fluctuating, irredeemable currency falls most injuriously on the laborer and agriculturist is simply unanswerable, and therefore, in sternly setting its face against the wild projects which have been conceived for the purpose of providing a "more abundant supply of money," the Republican party exhibits its devotion to the wage-earners and the farmers of the country. In the words of Major McKinley, that party "is in favor of a circulating medium large enough for the vast business of the country; but insists that the circulating medium, whether silver, paper, or gold, shall be sound and stable, secure from discount, depreciation, or fluctuation; not only good among ourselves, but wherever trade extends. This has been, and is now, the Republican policy."

Syracuse Standard (Rep.), June 18.—In his speech of acceptance McKinley poked a good deal of truth at the Democrats when he said that "business disaster and reverses are the ladder of their hopes;" and he attributed good sense to the people in the remark that "they will not spend their money to build up and give their votes to pull down." An important incident of the Columbus convention was the tremendous cheering for James G. Blaine. It showed that the primacy of that statesman in the Republican party is still acknowledged. It also showed that in Ohio, as elsewhere, Republicans look upon the provision for reciprocity as an indispensable element of the McKinley Law. In protection and reciprocity they can win.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.), June 18.—There are two questions to be answered by those familiar with Ohio politics, and the answers will thrust aside torrents of silly misrepresentation. Why was Sherman not put forward for reelection to the Senate? First, because that is not the custom in the State. It has not been done, and was not called for. It was not desirable to nominate a candidate for the Senate, or for President of the United States. Those who thought a while ago that the Convention should go outside its regular duties, soon abandoned the idea as impolitic. Sherman said no, as soon as the thought was presented to him. There is nothing in the record of the Convention that can be fairly called a defeat of Sherman. He was honored as always. His presence at the Convention meant his appreciation of its general importance, and nothing personal to himself.

Why was there so much excitement over Foraker—such bursts of applause and fierce enthusiasm? It might be sufficient to say, that Foraker is a born leader—game throughout—and that the people of Ohio know it was a base stupidity and a fraud that elected Campbell Governor and put in the Col. Cal. Brice Legislature two years ago. Foraker makes mistakes, but he is of heroic blood, and the young Republicans of the State are fond and proud of him. Foraker will be with McKinley in the front of the battle this year, and if there is a Senatorial contest we shall hear of that later. It is only necessary to remark now that if it happens, the probabilities are that it will not take place between Sherman and Foraker.

Boston Herald (Ind.), June 18.—The defeat of a man of John Sherman's ability, experience, and capacity for public service for reelection to the Senate from the State of Ohio would be a public misfortune. It would be a public disgrace were he to be succeeded by one of his own party like Foraker; and the case would not be very greatly improved were the Democrats to choose a Senator in his place, as they have chosen the last two Senators elected by them from Ohio, through the use of money. The fact that an issue is being made against Mr. Sherman, on the ground that he has stood by a sound currency for the country in his speeches and votes in the Senate ought to increase the sympathy felt for him by enlightened patriots in all quarters.

New York Mail and Express (Rep.), June 20.—The retention of John Sherman in the Senate is not a personal or State question, but a national question, in which the entire Republican party is interested, and the whole country. Governor Foraker has a great future before him, and would make a brilliant and influential Senator, but no one can fill John Sherman's place.

Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph (Rep.), June 18.—This time-honored leader of Republican forces [Senator Sherman] has caused it to be announced that any mention or demonstration in his behalf, as to his reelection, would be unwelcome, as out of place. He wants no expression that would commit the party to his candidacy in advance, and he is a candidate only in case the General Assembly should make the tender to this effect. All energy, all work, is to be concentrated upon the ticket about to be nominated, and especially is it deemed important that the head of the ticket, as exponent of the protection principle, should receive all the support possible. With this concentration of effort the success of the Republican party is almost assured.

BLAINE.

New York Recorder (Rep.), June 19.—The Ohio Republican Convention voiced Republican sentiment. Blaine was mentioned as a casual illustration by the presiding officer. "Little by little," says the report, "as the peroration reached its height, the audience

caught the infection, and from a gentle hand-clapping the applause developed into a mighty roar that shook the vast building from gallery to green-room. Strong men shouted themselves hoarse and women waved their fans, while thousands of voices repeated in musical chorus the name of 'Blaine,' 'Blaine,' 'Blaine.'"

These are pregnant signs. They are due not to official enthusiasm, nor political dexterity, nor party management. They are seen in the home of John Sherman. Our political friends will be wise when they read and understand them.

A name is often a battle-cry—a watchword, a victory! The name of Blaine means the most living life of Republicanism. It means the reawakened echoes of freedom as we heard them in the days of Kansas and Appomattox. It means the spirit of Frémont, Sumner, Lincoln, Stevens, and Grant once more swaying Republican leadership and summoning the courage and chivalry of the Nation to Republican banners. It means security at home, respect for the flag abroad—a policy of ennobling, not entangling alliances, an American home for every American. It means the consecration of the American spirit as against disunion, faction, sectionalism, criminal and pauper immigration. It means no longer the protection of the ever-enriching few at the expense of the ever-impoorished many.

These signs in Ohio mean that the party which saved the Union shall not allow the Union to be overwhelmed with the Herculean ashes of social strife, cupidity, and sloth. They mean that Republicanism needs a Man.

TWO OBSERVATIONS FROM THE "SUN."

New York Sun (Dem.), June 19.—The Republicans of Ohio held on Wednesday the most enthusiastic and most largely attended Convention assembled by any party in that State for many years. They put in nomination for the office of Governor a popular representative of the great and growing manufacturing interests of Ohio, which vie with those of Pennsylvania to-day, and for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, a Republican member of the Farmers' Alliance.

Individually, McKinley is two thousand votes stronger than his party in Ohio; so, too, is Harris. Their associates for the other State offices are well chosen; the platform upon which they stand is crisp, clear, and concise. The whole of it could be printed upon a postal card.

Ohio luck has been no small element of Republican success in the past; and how natural to them good management is, was shown in in Columbus on Wednesday, where the warring chieftains got together in a fashion which bodes no good to the Democracy, whose leaders were, at last accounts, engaged in the deplorable political pastime of testing tomahawks on each other's heads.

The Columbus Convention determined to adopt as its emblem, and to have printed at the head of every Republican ballot to be cast for McKinley, an American eagle, a patriotic suggestion which was agreed to with great heartiness and enthusiasm.

It is a melancholy observation, but there appear to be no flies on the Republican eagle in Ohio.

New York Sun, June 23.—The Ohio Republican platform is a good one as platforms go, and it has the great merit of brevity, but it contains a number of passages that are calculated to touch the cachinnatory nerves. Thus:

"We favor such legislation by Congress and in this State as will in every practical mode encourage, protect, and promote the interests of agriculture."

Translated from platform English into plain English, this resolution means: "We mean to get the Alliance vote if taffy will do it."

"We demand, and will continue to demand," continue the Ohio humorists, "until finally and absolutely secured, the free exercise by every citizen of the supreme and sovereign right to cast one ballot at lawful elections and have it honestly counted."

A convention in which Foraker is boss would be bashful, one might think, about mentioning the ballot.

"We favor economy in the administration of national affairs."

So a certain person, said to be a perfect gentleman and to have peculiar feet, favors holy water. With that Billion placarded on the mind of every man that can read, the Ohio Republicans amiably pretend to be in favor of economy. If the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress are economy, where does extravagance begin?

"The Republican party, ever mindful of the services of the heroic men who saved the Union, favors liberal pensions to the sailors and soldiers of the Republic and a generous care of their widows and orphans."

In the name of the bankrupt Treasury aren't pensions liberal enough already? How many more millions a year do the Ohio Republicans think that the Government will have to spend for pensions before it can be called liberal?

"We commend the patriotic services of our distinguished fellow citizen, Senator Sherman."

"Virtue is praised, but 'tis a cold day for her all the same," saith the Latin proverb. The Ohio Republicans have left their Sherman resolution incomplete. They should have amended it by the insertion of the words: "But we prefer to dispense with those services after the expiration of his present term in Senate."

"We congratulate President Harrison and the country upon the selection of the Hon. Charles Foster as the Secretary of the Treasury, assuring as it does an able and efficient administration of that great department of the Government."

Which being translated is: "We congratulate ourselves upon having the benefit of the Treasury patronage in Ohio. There are no spots on Calico Charley."

To the skilled reader the Ohio platform is mighty good fun.

LOW TARIFF REPUBLICANS.

New York Times (Ind.), June 21.—The report that Republican politicians in Minnesota are organizing low-tariff clubs, following close upon the bold adoption of McKinleyism in Ohio, indicates that it is going to be a difficult matter to hold Republicans together on the tariff issue in the Northwest in the next national campaign. The popular sentiment in Minnesota on the subject is not materially different from that in the neighboring States. It has long been strongly in favor of a reduction of the tariff burden, and has been shared by a very large part of the Republican party. The feeling of party loyalty, inflamed by appeals to prejudice, was sufficiently strong in 1888 to hold most of the Republican tariff reformers to the support of the party ticket. But since the passage of the McKinley Law and the evident determination of the party to fight on the old line, in spite of the knock-down defeat of last fall, they must begin to feel discouraged. Doubtless the object of the politicians is to keep the tariff reform element of the party in line. The less sober and reflective have been carried away by the Farmers' Alliance movement, and others are in danger of drifting over the line into the Democratic party. The politicians see the necessity of doing something to counteract the centrifugal influences that are depleting the party ranks. But on the face of it this would not seem to be a very effective way of preparing for harmony on the tariff issue.

If Republicans in the Northwest organize for low tariff, while the general course of the party continues to be for high tariff, they may for a while stay the tendency to stray from the party ranks, but what will the effect be if the national canvass should after all start off on the basis of McKinleyism, aggravated by still further demands for high duties? Such questions suggest that there may be something behind this movement more far-reaching than a mere effort to placate the tariff-reform sentiment. The clue may be furnished by the statement that the principles of the low-tariff clubs include a modification of the present tariff schedules and "the reciprocity idea." Whenever "reciprocity" crops up in political discussion nowadays,

the name of Blaine is suggested at once. The mitigation of the tariff by reciprocity is his special device, and it is just possible that the organization of these so-called low-tariff clubs is part of the Blaine movement in the Northwest, of which the symptoms have been frequent and varied for some time. It is worthy of notice that the clubs are organized "by the politicians," not spontaneously by the people, and when politicians organize they generally have some practical object in view besides "reform" of any kind. There may be a calculation that the low-tariff sentiment can be satisfied by the vague promises of the reciprocity policy, and that if Blaine could be nominated on a hybrid platform of protection and reciprocity, the party could be held together through another campaign. This hope may be delusive, and if it should be realized the result would surely be disappointing, but politicians do not look beyond the next election.

HIGH-TARIFF DEMOCRATS.

Iowa State Register (Rep.), Des Moines, June 16.—The Democrats are already beginning to hedge on the tariff question. They are not by any means as brave and outspoken as they were six months ago. After the last November elections they loudly boasted that they would revise or wipe out the McKinley Bill. Now these same statesmen are much more cautious. Their caution is explained by the growing popularity of the McKinley Law. Senator Pugh, of Alabama, in an interview in the *New York Times*, says:

It would be possible, I believe, to pass a general Bill which would make substantial modifications in the McKinley Law. Such a measure would, of course, go through the House without any trouble, and I believe it would pass the Senate. Probably a very radical measure would not pass, but I am confident that one which proposed moderate but substantial changes would receive the support of some Republican Senators.

This Southern Congressman has evidently heard of the popularity of the McKinley Law. Instead of "blotting out" that "infamous measure," there are to be a few "substantial modifications made in it!" It will be the duty of his party to go ahead and pass such tariff legislation as shall be satisfactory to Democrats. His party is in control of the House. It can pass any Tariff Bill it pleases, and the people expect it to give them a tangible idea of what Democratic tariff reform really means. Let them frame and pass in the House the ideal Democratic free-trade law about which we have heard so much. If it is defeated in the Senate or vetoed by the President, the Republican party will be responsible for that, not the Democrats. They must frame a Democratic Bill and then the voters will have an opportunity to compare it with the McKinley Law and vote accordingly in 1892. The Democrats must go on record in the next House. They must say whether or not they would restore the duty on sugars by the renewal of which the Republicans have saved the country over \$50,000,000 annually. They must remove the duty on tin, as they have boasted they would, and show their sincerity in desiring to crush the factories now starting up. They must kill Republican reciprocity schemes—for with Democratic free trade no reciprocity will be possible. They must do the things they have boasted they would do, or stand self-accused of cowardice.

NO THIRD PARTY SOUTH.

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.), June 17.—It seems that twenty-five suballiances in Kansas have already repudiated the Third-Party movement. The lesson taught by the action of these Kansas Alliance men will not pass unheeded in the South. We can easily see why the Third Party should be popular in some portions of the Northwest. Republican farmers, hopeless of obtaining relief in their old party, and vigorously opposed to the Democracy, have no alternative but to go into the Third Party. In the South the conditions are different. Our Alliance men are all Democrats.

They know that the preservation of white civilization in the South demands their solid adherence to the Democracy. They know that every essential and substantial principle of the Alliance is interwoven in the Democratic fabric. They know that the Democracy is fighting Billion-dollar Congresses, 60 per cent. tariffs, the demonetization of silver, national banks, contraction of the currency, monopolies, and sectional legislation. Southern Democrats are nearly all Alliance men, and Southern Alliance men are nearly all Democrats. This being the case, and with the full knowledge that white supremacy can only be maintained by the united action of our people in the Democratic ranks, we can see no opening for the third party in the South. If the Alliance men in the Northwest are too loyal to the Republican party to endanger it by joining the third party, it is preposterous to suppose that the Alliance men in the South will imperil their civilization and prosperity by cutting loose from the Democratic party, which is their only hope and safeguard. Only one thing can build up a Third Party here. Democratic folly in yielding to the leadership of the goldbugs and robber tariff barons would drive thousands out of its ranks in utter desperation, but some things are not to be supposed, and this is one of them.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), June 17.—In case there is reciprocity between Canada and the United States it will be necessary to have the tariffs of the two countries and their internal revenue duties alike, to avoid not only confusion but inequitable division of receipts. If such were not the case, if, for instance, revenue duties were lower in Canada than in this country, the bulk of distilling would be done in Canada, and the excise would be paid there, and the goods would be brought over here; and the same result would ensue in the case of tobacco, of which considerable is now raised in the Dominion. So with the tariff also. If the Canadian tariff on foreign goods would go into the Canadian ports, pay duty to Canada, and be carried across the frontier for sale here unless custom-houses were established and thousands of inspectors appointed to determine whether these goods were Canadian, and, therefore, free, or foreign and dutiable. Such an elaborate inspection as this would entail an expense greater than the present system, and the result would be that Canada would get all the duties and the United States none. By parity of reasoning, if our duties were lower than theirs, the Canadians would get no revenue.

What the Canadians object to is, that the United States Congress shall impose duties upon goods for both countries, but this is not asked. No one in this country expects that they are going to surrender their fiscal independence and depend entirely upon Washington. What is wanted is a practicable and perfectly feasible arrangement for the unification of the two tariffs, and for the raising or lowering of them simultaneously, whenever the necessity occurs.

PROGRESSIVE MORMONDOM

Rocky Mountain News (Dem.), Denver, June 16.—There is to be a Territorial election in Utah in August, and the indications are that the old division of Mormons and anti-Mormons will be abandoned, and the people will organize on the lines of the two regular parties. The Mormon Church has formally withdrawn its sanction of polygamy. The younger generation of the Church forced this action on the older and higher dignitaries of that organization last year. They recognize the fact that polygamy has been a bar to the prosperity of the Territory and its admission to the sisterhood of States. There is every indication of the death of polygamy. In the alignment of the Mormon element the majority is found in the Democratic column, and a victory for that party can be pretty safely predicted at the August election.

FOREIGN.

THE ANGLO-VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Courrier des États-Unis, June 10.—President Palacio, according to despatches from Washington, has made a new appeal to the United States Government for its good offices in preventing the encroachments of the British on Venezuelan territory. The relations between Venezuela and England have been exceedingly strained for a long time, and hostilities are likely to break out at any moment. Irritating incidents are multiplying, acts are reported that could cause a rupture, and a collision is announced as having actually occurred on the frontier between small bodies of English and Venezuelan troops. The English troops have since been reinforced, and the British Admiral has the cruisers on the station always ready for action. The Government of the Republic stands likewise in readiness for eventualities. Its little army is well equipped and the small fleet is in effective condition, having recently been strengthened by several gunboats bought in America. The frontier dispute between England and Venezuela has lasted more than half a century, and time and again a conflict has been narrowly avoided. The *Washington Post* announces that Mr. Blaine has promised President Palacio to give the strongest possible moral support to Venezuela. The *New York Sun* questions the accuracy of this information. The situation, in its opinion, requires the greatest circumspection, the greater because there is little likelihood of peace being preserved on that coast and it would be dangerous for us to compromise ourselves. Venezuela has difficulties, not with England solely, but also with Brazil and with Colombia. It is not at all likely that the United States would interfere to smooth out all these discords and the less so because intestine dissensions are frequent in Venezuela.

FREE EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Guardian, London, June 10.—There was a time when the demand for free education was thought to be disposed of by labelling it "Socialism." But that time has passed. People are no longer frightened by names; they insist on arguing a proposal on its merits. It is inconvenient, no doubt, to have to reason out everything afresh, but there is no help for it. The classes that have newly come into the enjoyment of political power are inclined to think that their new possession can give them everything they want. Private enterprise and individual effort seem weak by the side of the vast machinery which the State controls. If any one wishes to defeat the proposal to abolish school fees he must show people not that savors of Socialism, but that it is likely to lead to specific bad results. There are those who try to do this. They tell us that parents will value education less when it costs them nothing, and that in proportion as they value it less they will be less punctual and less regular in sending their children to school. We cannot say that this argument has much force in it. What parents are now that they will probably be when school fees have been abolished. Those who have cared about their children's education hitherto will continue to care for it then. Those who have set no store by it hitherto will set no store by it then. It was for this latter class that compulsion was instituted, and we do not see why compulsion should be less effectual after fees have come to an end than it has been while they were taken.

In these days the fact that there is not much to be said against a proposal is almost a reason for adopting it, and as soon as free education was formally a plank in the Liberal platform its adoption became only a question of time. As framed by the Opposition it would mean the extinction of voluntary schools; as framed by the Government it would entail no such consequence. There are three considerations which should lead reasonable people of any or no religion to prefer it in the shape in which it

has now been introduced. One is that the existence of voluntary schools satisfies those who think that religion should form an integral part of a child's ordinary daily instruction. They are a sufficiently large body to make it worth while to satisfy them if it can be done, and it can be done by a measure framed on the Government lines. A second consideration is that the founders of voluntary schools have made large sacrifices, by which the community has benefited, and that it would be ungracious to ignore these sacrifices in framing an educational measure. The third is that, under the present system, the community is saved the cost of providing schools to take the place of the voluntary schools, and that so long as these schools do the work expected of them they lessen a public burden which is heavy enough as it is, and must be much heavier if they are shut up. Religious freedom, gratitude, and economy are alike consulted by their maintenance and violated by their abolition. The object of the Government is to combine the abolition of school fees with the continuance of voluntary schools, and so far it has a just claim on the good-will of churchmen. We will only remind those who may be tempted to consider the question too exclusively from a single point of view that the more completely education is freed by the Government measure the less likely it is to be successfully attacked by the party that may succeed to power after the next general election.

DREIBUND RUMORS.

Staats-Zeitung, New York, June 20.—"Is the Dreibund renewed, or is it not renewed?" This is the question that has been in everybody's mouth since the fall of Crispi. Last week the matter seemed to be finally settled and the Dreibund to have been safely started on a new career. But suddenly the London *Daily News* places the whole question in doubt again by asserting that Rudini makes his assent to a new triple alliance treaty depend on the definitive action of Great Britain. At the same moment we learn by a special cable despatch that Lord Dufferin, undeniably one of the ablest of British diplomatists, has gone to Rome on a diplomatic mission. Little sagacity is required to detect the connection between these two pieces of intelligence. The decision concerning the future attitude of Italy rests with Lord Dufferin, and in a few days we shall probably know the final outcome. The irresolution and reserve that Rudini displays regarding the renewal of the Triple Alliance justifies the fears that were entertained when he was first called to succeed Crispi. The ambitious Marquis, whom a transitory alliance between the old Conservative opponents and the former Radical supporters of Crispi who had become alienated through his Dreibund policy placed at the head of the Italian Government, obviously finds himself in a difficult position. Higher political interests impel Italy toward the Austro-German Alliance; yet the Minister, to whom the Conservatives alone cannot offer a Parliamentary majority, if he adopts this policy runs the risk of losing the support of the Radicals and sacrificing his portfolio. Just now the Radicals have started a vigorous agitation against the Dreibund with its ruinous burdens and its "anti-Latin" tendencies, an ominous *memento mori* that causes him to turn to Great Britain as his last hope. The choice of Dufferin as the British envoy leaves no doubt as to the direction in which England will exert her decisive influence. Originally an adherent of Gladstone, Dufferin has separated himself entirely from the foreign policy of the "Grand Old Man" and become an advocate, not less capable than energetic, of the Imperial policy of Beaconsfield and Salisbury. To him England is indebted for her present paramount influence in Egypt, and for this France will never forgive him. Dufferin is also one of the politicians who believe that India can be defended most effectually on European soil. He strongly opposes delivering up the European Orient to Russia. Thus he upholds as against Russia, no less than against France, the idea of the Triple Alliance, and he will bring

Italy around to this view, as she is chiefly dependent on England, both financially and politically.

THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

Montreal Witness, June 17.—The Ministerial problem has at length been settled on lines suggested almost as soon as the necessity became evident a fortnight ago. Senator Abbott has been requested to fill the place of Premier, as is generally understood, for the session and no more, retaining the same Ministers who served under Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Abbott is dropped like a new keystone into the arch, which in default of that valuable member had lost all stability. After a long discussion it has been finally realized that no change can be made without danger to the whole Government edifice. Mr. Abbott is by all odds the most available man for the situation, a thing which was evident to everyone at the first glance. His own advanced years were the only objection to putting him forward as Premier, and that objection belonged entirely to himself. We are convinced that, except for the party's dire need of him he would not have consented to accept the anxieties of governmental management and in doing so to sacrifice large financial interests. His business income, which is known to be very large, must be seriously reduced, and his relations with the Canadian Pacific Railway have to be at least nominally broken. He announces that he has given orders for the sale of all his Pacific stock and has resigned his directorship in that company. Whether an excuse for disposing of the stock at the present moment is an advantage or a disadvantage to the holder thereof must be judged according to each one's light. But it cannot be denied that Mr. Abbott has made serious sacrifices in accepting even for a time a task which he alone could undertake. As a manager of men and a wise tactician he has in the Parliament since the death of Sir John Macdonald no equal, while against him there was less to be alleged from a popular point of view than against any other prominent minister.

CONSTITUTIONAL MUDDLE IN BRAZIL.

Christian at Work, New York, June 18.—The new Congress of Brazil having failed to pass laws putting into effect the new Constitution, that instrument has been shorn of its effectiveness. The new Constitution provides for the complete separation of Church and State, yet the Administration has just refused to admit that ecclesiastical property is subject to the common law. It takes the position that the preëxisting body of laws was not annulled *ipso facto* by the adoption of the Constitution, and that until they are specifically repealed, and others enacted in their place, they must remain in force. But popular opinion is wholly to the contrary, and it is a matter of much public complaint and indignation that the Executive is not putting the Constitution in force. The Provisional Government of Rio is also in a singular condition of uncertainty as to its legal character. It derived all its power from the Provisional Government, now extinct. On the whole the Government of the new republic is singularly beset with difficulties, which will give the Government plenty of trouble when the new Congress assembles.

THE CAYENNE-SURINAM FRONTIER.—A question long pending between France and the Netherlands, that of the delimitation of the auriferous districts separating French and Dutch Guiana, has just been settled. The Czar, who was selected as arbitrator, declined at first to undertake that office on account of the narrow limits within which it was proposed to restrict his award. The Cabinets of Paris and The Hague having consented to give the Emperor of Russia *carte blanche* regarding the scope of his decision, that sovereign accepted the invitation to decide the question in dispute. His award makes the line between the two colonies the natural frontier formed by the course of

the river Lawa, as demanded by Holland, whose pretensions were more moderate than those of France. The affair is not of great importance; yet, if it remained in suspense, it might some day cause disagreeable friction between the Netherlands and France. Arbitration averts such an eventuality when misunderstandings of this kind arise, and it thus helps to preserve the tranquility of Cabinets.—*L'Indépendance Belge, Brussels, June 5.*

THE INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.—By the time the commission considering the question of building a railroad to traverse North, Central, and South America get ready to report there will apparently be nothing further for it to recommend than building the links to connect existing systems. Mexico, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil are busy building railroad lines of great magnitude and importance, and the dream of a line running north and south, connecting all the republics, is by no means so visionary now as it was on its first inception.—*Houston Post (Dem.), June 15.*

SOCIAL TOPICS.

MORMON GOSPEL AND LATTER-DAY LAW.

The Saints' Herald, Lamoni, Ia., June 20.—In dealing with the Utah question Congress assumed that the best way was to confiscate certain properties belonging to the Church in Utah, and divert them from the uses of the Church, upon the ground that those properties had been donated for the purpose of sustaining an organization the teaching of which was hostile to the Government and the institutions of the country. In pursuance of this idea, under the Edmunds Law, by the decision of the Supreme Court, the Government seized some three million dollars' worth of property. The property escheated was to be devoted to the maintenance of certain public schools in the Territory; but the schools are running; the commission is at work, and the Government finds itself holding somebody's money unappropriated, and seems to face the situation that there are no owners whose title is not subject to dispute, and therefore none to whom the unappropriated property may be paid, and the Government relieved of the custody and care of it. In the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, as it was organized, and under the institutions obtaining for the first fourteen years of its existence, there was a legitimate purpose in the pursuit of which all the moneys of the Church were and could be employed—the sustaining of a ministry for the preaching of the gospel. Surely, should the Government seek in the right direction, could there not be found a people, an organized body of the following of the Nazarene, who are preaching the gospel? We think so.

MISSIONARIES OF CULTURE.

Boston Journal, June 17.—Among modern benevolent experiments, the college settlements known as Toynbee and Oxford Halls, in London, and the Neighborhood Guild and Rivington Street Settlement of Women, in New York, have become distinguished as successful means of elevating through personal influence the degraded poor. The purpose of Arnold Toynbee in going to the sources of various evils of society in order to combat them has resulted in a better understanding of the poor and their trials, and in a sympathetic form of benevolence, including education and personal acquaintance. The latest illustration of the system promises to be especially important. A recent organization in New York known as the University Settlement Society has been formed "to bring men and women of education into closer relations with the laboring classes for their mutual benefit." Residences for college men will be formed in tenement-house districts, and in these rooms the people of the neighborhood will meet for social and educational purposes. It is intended that these

residences be "social experiment stations," where college graduates may study problems of social and economical science, and at the same time pursue a helpful benevolent work.

A SOCIALIST EDITOR ON THE LIMITATION OF FORTUNES.

New York Volkszeitung (Social-Democratic Organ), June 19.—When the proposition is put forth that Government should set legal bounds to the accumulation of private wealth, the fact is forgotten that it is the small exploiters who do the most injury to the laborer, both in his quality as a consumer and as a producer. The small undertaker in manufacturing, railroading, agriculture, etc., can extract a profit only from his limited capital and credit in competition with the enormous technical advantages in machinery and industrial methods possessed by capitalists and corporations that dispose of ten or a hundred times his means—he can only eke out his wretched existence, if at all, by flaying his workmen and by fleecing the consuming public in the price and quality of his wares much worse than his giant antagonists in the arena of competition. If this is true, and it is established by long rows of statistics, then the practical interest of the workingman and the proletarian demands the speedy extinction of the dwarf and intermediate forms of exploitation. Taking the computation made by Thomas S. Shearman, the Single Tax advocate, of the distribution of wealth in the United States at the end of 1889, there were 182,000 rich families possessing in the aggregate \$43,367,000,000, an average of \$238,225 each; 1,200,000 well-to-do families having \$7,500,000,000, giving a mean fortune of \$6,150 for each family; and 11,620,000 families of the working class, whose collective possessions were \$11,215,000,000, or on the average \$965 for each family. If the accumulation of individual fortunes were restricted by legislation to \$300,000, as has been suggested—and how the ball can be stopped when it has gathered the statutory maximum of accretions would puzzle administrators and jurists to discover—but, if it were possible, what would be the gain for the middle and working classes? The twenty, thirty, or a hundred-times millionaires would disappear, it is granted. But what of it? If the great fortunes were divided into crumbs of \$300,000, there would then be 144,556 rich men in the country, instead of 182,000. And if the maximum were fixed at a lower figure, how would it benefit the classes that work and want? It would simply increase the army of slave-drivers who hold the lash over the toiling millions.

THE SEDITIONOUS ALIEN.

Albany Times, June 18.—The Court of Appeals has upheld the conviction of John Most, the irrepressible Anarchist. His conviction was for inciting to riot by uttering words, in a public speech in New York City, denunciatory of the police, and calling upon his hearers to fight them. Nobody fought them; there was no riot, nor the slightest disturbance; but the police have good memories and long arms, and he was tried and convicted under Mr. Dudley Field's code. The offense is called sedition in common parlance. It is well known and recognized in monarchical countries, but it is wholly out of place in America, where freedom of speech is in theory one of the foundations of our government. The Democratic party arrayed itself against sedition laws early in the history of the United States, and the alien and sedition laws of old John Adams furnished the first point of attack of our party against the aristocratic tendencies of that day. We have no possible sympathy with John Most; he is a half-crazy, noisy, harmless spouter. Let alone, he could have done no harm. The police and the sensation-mongering newspaper reporters have made of him a bogey that frightens all the old women in the police and in the courts. He will appeal, it seems, to the Federal Court from our Court of

Appeals, and bring up this matter of sedition for general consideration in this country. The courts would do well to read over what Thomas Jefferson thought and wrote about sedition laws. It will never do to maintain that a public speech, not followed by the slightest attempt at disorder, no matter how violent the speech be, is to be punished in this State.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND.

Halifax (N. S.) Morning Herald, June 16.—Those who have studied the political and social condition of Great Britain will have observed nothing more remarkable than the unprecedented development that has taken place in the sphere of municipal government. Vast improvements are constantly being made in local works of all kinds. Harbors, docks, and piers are rapidly being constructed by the municipal authorities, gas and water companies are bought out and brought directly under the control of the municipal authorities, while greater attention is given to the improvement of sanitary arrangements. From the latest local government reports we learn that nearly 200 local authorities now own their own gas works. They supply, of course, the street lamps, they pay interest and instalments of principal or sinking fund to redeem their debt, and they are able, after this has been done, to apply considerable sums in relief of local rates. Large amounts have been invested in water works which yield a surplus over expenditure of over one million and a half pounds sterling, while the cost of water as well as the cost of gas to the consumer has been largely reduced. The cemeteries and burying grounds under municipal control are also largely self-supporting. At the present time the strictly municipal indebtedness of England and Wales alone amounts to £195,400,000, or about nine hundred millions of dollars. This indebtedness has increased at the rate of about 43 per cent. in ten years. The returns divide the capital expenditure into remunerative and unremunerative. Much of the expenditure has been incurred in the acquirement of property which, if not owned by the local authorities, must have been rented by them.

EIGHT HOURS WITH A DRAWBACK.—Kansas is having a disastrous experience with the eight-hour law passed by the Alliance Legislature. This law fixed a day's labor in all State County, and municipal institutions at eight hours, without making any provision for the additional employés which the reduction of the working day would make necessary. It follows that if the law is to be enforced several State institutions will be compelled to shut down for want of funds. An extra session of the Legislature is talked of for the purpose of rectifying the error.—*Detroit Tribune, June 17.*

FINANCIAL.

THE SILVER AGE.

New York Evening Post, June 23.—Secretary Foster's speech read to the Ohio Republican Convention foreshadowed the news which we receive from Washington, that he means to use the discretion given him by the Act of 1890 to coin all the silver he can lay hands on. He said in the speech:

For nearly a year since we have been buying 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, paying for it with Treasury notes, and have and will coin 2,000,000 ounces per month until the 1st of July next. After that it is discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury as to how much will be coined. Since the Allison Bill of 1878 was passed, we have coined \$402,873,158, and this whole sum is now in active circulation, mainly in the form of its paper equivalent, the silver certificate. Yet our gold and silver coins and their paper representatives have been maintained at equal purchasing value, and I do not see the slightest danger, under the present policy, of not being able to continue the existing status between the two metals.

It was the general expectation of conservative people when the Silver Coinage Act of 1890 was passed, that the following section

was a sort of saving clause, which would prevent a silver deluge:

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the 1st day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

It was supposed that the Secretary would so construe his discretion as to give us the smallest possible addition to the existing volume of silver. If Mr. Windom had lived, this expectation would doubtless have been justified. But it would appear that his successor may construe the term "necessary" in such way as to authorize him to issue more certificates than the exact amount of silver purchased from month to month, on some pretext satisfactory to himself, relying on the silver passion of the next Congress to prevent his being called to account for it. We should receive this report with more incredulity if we felt sure that we knew exactly what Mr. Foster's notions about finance were. He is, it is true, opposed to unlimited free coinage, and warns his party against it in the speech which lies before us. But he manages at the end of his warnings to throw in the following sneer at those who feared that the Allison Bill of 1878 was the beginning of an attack on the gold standard:

I do not propose to engage in prophecy, or undertake to predict what would happen if this country were to adopt unlimited free coinage. We had many prophets who foretold that gold would soon be at a premium when, in 1878, the Allison Bill, providing for the coinage of \$2,000,000 per month, was passed, thus placing us on a silver basis. We coined \$2,000,000 per month up to August 14, 1890.

Now, does he know, or does he not, why the Allison Bill did not create a premium on gold? This is a very important question. He may think that it was because we needed the silver, and therefore readily absorbed it. But if he thinks it was because the silver dollars were made redeemable in gold, the sneer at the gold prophets is simply silly. Silver, as long as it is redeemable in gold, cannot put a premium on gold or drive it out of the country.

Another passage in the Ohio speech suggests other questions of a similar character:

To get \$60,000,000 of our gold, Great Britain and other European countries paid a premium to get the yellow metal from us, thus putting their own paper money at a discount so far as American gold is concerned.

If Mr. Foster were to go into any banking-house in any civilized country with this story that Bank of England notes were at a discount in American gold, he would be listened to with pity. And yet it probably depends on his judgment and discretion whether we shall or shall not be brought down to a silver standard within the next two years. He is in desperate straits just now, having both to save the party from the charge of having emptied the Treasury, and to save the Treasury from having to ask for an extension from its creditors.

NO METHOD IN THEIR MADNESS.

Journal of Commerce, New York, June 22.—The politicians on both sides are greatly to blame for the silver craze. The sound-money Democrats under Cleveland took a stand highly creditable to him and them, and if they had been supported by an equal number of their political opponents, the movement for free silver would have been checked. But the Republicans who nominated General Harrison thought to make some capital with the silver men out of this very creditable action of their opponents, and in that convention they denounced the Democrats for their efforts to "demonetize" this metal. That plank in their platform has been worse than a white elephant to them ever since. It has stirred up in their own ranks a clamor for the fulfillment of the expectations thus excited, and has set the weaker portion of the Democrats on fire to outdo them in a bid for the support of the lunatics. Between the two the unwise measure of the last Congress was adopted, and at the

next meeting in Washington the struggle will be renewed. Neither party is in an untrammelled condition, and the political leaders on both sides are afraid to do what they know to be right. When a man or a party begins to truckle, there follows a want of uprightness that, like a curve in the spine, is well-nigh incurable.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK DIRECTORS.

New York Herald, June 20.—Every national bank that has been wrecked or plundered in the last few years has been wrecked or plundered by its president; in some of these cases the president was confessedly the bank and the directors mere figureheads; and in no instance would the robbery have been possible had the directors discharged their duties faithfully. That this one-man banking is hazardous to the interests of stockholders and depositors is shown by experience. But the worst aspect of it and the one which most demands the attention of Congress is that the United States Supreme Court finds in it nothing unlawful so far as the directors are concerned. In the case of the First National, of Buffalo, it was sought to hold the directors liable because they had left everything to the president. But the Court decided they were not liable. That is to say, they were legally free to let the president run the bank, and were not responsible for its ruin because they had not been active parties to it. From this decision four of the justices dissented. They condemned one-man banking in these emphatic words:

No bank can be safely administered in that way. Such a system cannot be properly characterized otherwise than as a farce. It cannot be tolerated without peril to the business interests of the country.

That is true, but unfortunately, as the Court, by a bare majority of one, held, it is not law. It now remains for Congress to make it a law.

In passing the National Bank Act, Congress evidently intended that a great financial institution should not be run by its president. Yet this intention has virtually been nullified by the Supreme Court, and it can now be made effective only by more specific legislation on the part of Congress. The needed amendment should be enacted without delay.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

FAINTHEART, OF IOWA.

Chicago Inter Ocean, June 17.—One of the most important contributions to current journalism will be found in the *Inter Ocean* of to-day. It is a statement of the way prohibition has worked in Iowa, politically, and from the standpoint of temperance. It is from the pen of F. W. Faulkes, editor of the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, an able and conscientious journalist. There may be another side to the shield which is not so black, and if so that other side will not lack champions. Does prohibition prohibit? This is really the only question involved. That it has been injurious to the Republican party in Iowa has long been too obvious for dispute. No doubt a good many Iowa Democrats are Prohibitionists, and, quite independently of politics, rejoiced in the stand taken by the Republican party, but they keep right on voting the Democratic ticket all the same. Six years ago the Republicans of Iowa declared for a fair and thorough trial of prohibition. That it has now had. Its efficiency, or inefficiency, as the case may be, has been fully tested.

The Faulkes proposition is that prohibition is a failure, and the facts and figures he presents are certainly startling. He points to the increase in the number of convicts in the two penitentiaries of the State. It seems that the percentage is greater than the increase in the general population of the State. This statement is very different from the impression that has gone abroad. Assuming it to be correct, it follows either that drunkenness does

not lead to crime, as everybody believes to be the case, or that prohibition does not, so far as Iowa is concerned, prohibit. The record of Federal licenses is given. It seems that the number of these government licenses were almost the same in 1890 as in 1880. High-water mark was reached in 1883, but there were more in 1890 than there were in 1885, when the Republican platform referred to prohibition as an experiment which ought to be given a fair and thorough trial. From 1879 to 1882 inclusive there were no brewery or rectifying licenses issued; but, beginning with 1883, there has been no dearth of either. These licenses issued by the General Government do not authorize the licensees to do anything forbidden by State law or municipal ordinance. The Government records are open to inspection. Why are they not utilized in detecting and prosecuting the offenders? Perhaps Mr. Faulkes virtually answers this question in his exposure of what he charges is an organized and regular system of blackmail. The *Inter Ocean* would earnestly call upon the friends of temperance in Iowa to meet this question honestly, and either refute the Faulkes statement or join in displacing prohibition with what the Republicans of Iowa in 1885 called "some other honest and earnest method in the line of finding a true and successful system of dealing with the liquor traffic."

POOR MEN'S CLUBS.

St. Louis Christian Advocate, June 17.—Perhaps the greatest promoters of temperance in England are the coffee-houses. They are found in almost every large city, and are unqualified successes. They are business investments, and being conducted as such have been found to pay. They are not annexes to churches, or to Young Men's Christian Associations, and they furnish to customers the worth of their money. As they give what all feel they need, and are made attractive and pleasant, thousands frequent them instead of bar-rooms, and they are the acknowledged foes of the saloon. Coffee-houses have always been failures in America. Here they have usually been conducted under church or charitable auspices, and, not being run on their merits, have furnished inferior food and drink, and hence have not been successful. Here is an open and fruitful field for temperance workers. In the United States the saloon is the only parlor and club-room thousands of poor men have.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.

Christian Register, Boston, June 18.—The Massachusetts Prison Association, through its secretary and its Committee on Legislation, have done excellent work in securing the passage of a new bill in relation to drunkenness. One object of the bill is to remove the fine system. The vast number of those committed for drunkenness were really committed under the old law because they could not pay their fine. The law favored the rich, discriminated against the poor. Henceforth, if a man is sent to prison on the charge of drunkenness, it will be because he is found guilty of the offence, not because he cannot pay five dollars. Another feature of the bill is the discretion which it allows to police captains and justices to release those who are arrested for first offenses.

MURAT HALSTEAD'S IDEA.—The ultra-temperance people and liquor folks have often, in their character as extremists, coöperated. Why should not men having the moderation of common sense do likewise? It is a fact that the "high-license" policy is beset with difficulties. As for prohibition, practical people do not care to take it into serious consideration, for it doesn't prohibit, and the States that have given most attention to it never appear to get enough of it. We refer to Maine, Iowa, and Kansas, where the more stringent the laws are, the greater is the everlasting cry for their amendment. If the Republicans

will simply advocate a straight tax of say \$300 per saloon per annum in New York, they will hit the nail on the head, and carry the State with a rush.—*Brooklyn Standard-Union, June 17.*

CALIFORNIA WINE.—California has hardly begun as yet to emerge from the experimental stage of wine-making. Our wine is pure grape juice, but it is not the juice of the same kind or kinds of grape for a series of years, or else there are marked differences in the process of manufacture. Still we are gaining something year by year. We are learning to distinguish, to attach a value to uniformity, to localize our wine, to adhere to one kind of manufacture, and to adapt our product to the public taste.—*San Francisco Chronicle, June 14.*

RELIGIOUS.

CASE OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

Christian at Work, New York, June 18.—The now famous appeal of the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. King, against the decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the matter of alleged offenses against the ritual of the Church is now before the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council. The public history of the case opens with the petition presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury on June 2, 1888, asking for the citation of the Bishop of Lincoln to answer charges of having offended against the established ritual. The Archbishop's decision, delivered on the 21st of last November, which was regarded on the whole as favorable to Dr. King, may be summarized as follows: First, the Bishop had offended by mixing the chalice during service; secondly, by administering the mixed chalice he had not offended; thirdly, by drinking the ablution he had not offended; fourthly, by taking the eastward position during the first part of the communion service he had not offended; fifthly, he had offended by so standing during the consecration prayer as to cause the manual acts to be invisible; sixthly, in allowing the Agnus Dei to be sung after consecration of the elements he had not offended; seventhly, he had not offended in the use of lighted candles on the communion table during service; eighthly, in making the sign of the cross during absolution or benediction he had offended. The nature of the decision reached by the Privy Council will be awaited with interest, and the probabilities are in favor of a verdict for Dr. King.

THE MODERN FAITH.

Lyman Abbott in the Christian Union, New York, June 18.—The laws of God are laws written in the human soul, and the sin of man is a sin against the law of his own nature. Sin is not man setting himself against a law external to himself. Every man is two men; every man is a battle-ground in which the higher and the lower man are contending one against the other. If forgiveness of sin were taking away an external penalty threatened by an imperial God upon men for violation of an external law, then it could be taken away externally. But if penalty is sin and sin is penalty, if these are only two aspects of the same thing, if they are one page on one side of which is written the life and on the other of which is written the divine sentence against the life, if sin and penalty are only different ways of spelling, as it were, the same word, then redemption must be within, as the penalty is within, and as the lawlessness is within. The man who is on a battle-ground between the animal and the spiritual can only find peace in one of two ways: either he must go back to the animal or he must go up to the heavenly. And so incarnation is not merely a coming of God to man, it is a dwelling of God in man. I suppose there are some people who will resent the declaration, but it is my honest and sincere conviction that both Unitarianism and Universalism were the natural, if not the logical and necessary, conclusions of Calvinism.

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- Holmes (Oliver Wendell). George Stewart, D.C.L., LL.D. *Arena*, July, 13 pp. With portrait. Sketch of his life and work.
- Holmes (Oliver Wendell). George William Curtis. *Harper's*, July, 8 pp. With (frontis piece) portrait. Dr. Holmes's earlier poetical efforts; characteristics of his works.
- Knights Errant (Two Modern). Gen. James Grant Wilson. *Cosmopol.*, July, 9 pp. Illus. Records the wonderful careers of William Baker Cushing and George Armstrong Custer.
- Liddon (Canon), H. Prof. W. C. Wilkinson. *Homiletic Rev.*, June, 8 pp. Points out the special characteristics of Canon Liddon as a preacher.
- Publisher (A) and His Friends. James Macaulay, M.D. *Leisure Hour*, London, 6 pp. A sketch of the life of John Murray, the Publisher.
- Statesman of Europe—Austria. Part I. *Leisure Hour*, London, June, 5 pp. With Portraits. Biographical Sketches of Count Taffe and Herr von Dunajewski.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- "As You Like It." The Plot of: An Inductive Study. C. A. Wurzburg. *Poet-Lore*, June-July, 8 pp. First, the symmetry of design in the plot; second, the selection and development of character; third, the moral principles which underlie the whole structure.
- Briticisms and Americanisms. Brander Matthews. *Harper's*, July, 7 pp. A paper on some of the differences existing between American speech and English speech.
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- Children and Adolescents. The Moral and Religious Training of. G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D. *Pedagogical Seminary*, Vol. I., No. 2, 15 pp. Holds that religion gives "inner unity to the mind, heart, and will," and shows how this element of union should be taught.
- Coincidences (Literary). John Dennis. *Leisure Hour*, London, June, 2 pp. Examples of literary coincidences in the greatest writers.
- Embroidery, The Art of. A. G. Radcliffe. *Cosmopol.*, July, 11 pp. Illus. From earliest times to the present day.
- Handwriting of our Kings and Queens. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A. *Leisure Hour*, London, June, 3 pp. Fac-simile representations.
- Minds (Children's), The Contents of, on Entering School. G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D. *Pedagogical Seminary*, Vol. I., No. 2, 35 pp. A summary on investigations carried on in Germany to test the knowledge of children on entering school.
- Pippa's Power, The Secret of. Charles J. Woodbury. *Poet-Lore*, June-July, 3 pp. "The inspiration of Browning's—Pippa Passes—reveals the secret of celestial influence."
- Shakespeare, The Text of. Dr. Howard H. Furness. *Poet-Lore*, June-July, 6 pp. Accounts for the errors in Shakespeare from the fact that the plays were obtained from unauthorized sources and published without his sanction.
- Stage (the), A Deterioration of. Morris Ross. *Poet-Lore*, June-July, 3 pp. A condemnation of the "skirt dance."
- Wandering-Jew Legend: Eugene Sue and Eubule-Evans. Prof. R. G. Moulton. *Poet-Lore*, June-July, 13 pp. An examination of the two versions of the legend.
- Worcester Normal School (the), The Observation of children at. Wm. H. Burnham. *Pedagogical Seminary*, Vol. I., No. 2, 6 pp.

POLITICAL.

- Constitutions (The Swiss and American). W. D. McCrackan. *Arena*, July, 8 pp. A comparison.
- Currency Question (the), A Coming Solution of. Charles S. Ashley. *Pop. Sc.*, July, 4 pp. The solution is to remove the currency from the domain of politics.
- Municipal Reform (American). The Hon. C. C. Bonny, Pres. International Law and Order League. *Our Day*, June, 8 pp. An address at the annual meeting of the League in Pittsburgh, November 21, 1890.
- Politics, The Disagreeable Truth About. George Hepworth. *Chautauquan*, July, 5 pp. Well-known facts put in a very pungent manner.
- Self-Rule (Unmixed) for Cities. *Our Day*, June, 7 pp. An outline of the report of Senator Fassett, of the Committee on Cities, in the Legislature at Albany.

RELIGIOUS.

- Apostle (A Modern). Prof. W. G. Blaikie, D.D., LL.D. *Sunday at Home*, London, June, 5 pp. Sketch of the life and labors of Dr. Alexander Neil Somerville, who, in his sixty-second year, became a world-wide evangelist.
- "Eonian Punishment." The Rev. W. E. Manley, D.D. *Arena*, July, 10 pp. Against eternal punishment.
- Catholic Conventions (Anti-American Canadian). Pres. C. E. Amaron. *Our Day*, June, 10 pp. The dangers to America from Conventions formed out of Canadian French Catholic Societies in the United States.
- Christ and the Speculative Inquirer. The Rev. J. T. L. Maggs, B.A. *Sunday at Home*, London, June, 2 pp. The Lord's answer to the one who said, "Are there few that be saved?"
- Conduct (Constructive). Pres. E. Benj. Andrews, LL.D. *Homiletic Rev.*, June, 5 pp. The "true touchstone of conduct" is not individualism.
- Cynwulf's Trilogy of Christian Song. Prof. T. W. Hunt, Ph.D. *Homiletic Rev.*, June, 10 pp. Calls attention to the poems—Christ, Andreas, and Elene.
- Faith (Fruitful) as Held by Our Lord and Saviour. Joseph Cook. *Our Day*, June, 16 pp. Boston Monday Lecture.
- Hand-Grasp (the Pastor's), The Power of. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D. *Homiletic Rev.*, June, 9 pp. The trend of the article is given in these words: "Every minister should strive to hold his people with a threefold grasp—with head, and heart, and hand."
- Jewish Proverbs in the Early Christian Centuries. W. Taylor Smith. *Sunday at Home*, London, June, 2 pp.
- Women in the Church—A Symposium. Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Mrs. A. R. Brown, Mrs. E. P. Terhune, Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood. *Homiletic Rev.*, June, 9 pp. This article bears upon woman's work in the Church.

SCIENCE.

- Adolescence, The Study of. Wm. H. Burnham. *Pedagogical Seminary*, Vol. I., No. 2, 22 pp. Deals especially with the psychological changes at puberty.
- Agricultural Experiment Stations. Prof. Charles Lathrop Parsons. *Pop. Sc.*, July, 10 pp. The rise of these institutions, and what has been accomplished by them.
- Animal and Plant Lore. Mrs. Fanny D. Bergen. *Pop. Sc.*, July, 9 pp. Deals with the superstitious use of saliva in folk medicine.

Colors of Letters. Prof. David Starr Jordan. *Pop. Sc.*, July, 6 pp. A peculiar psychological phenomenon—associating the idea of color with the letters of the alphabet.

Galileo Galilei. The Story of a Supposed Conflict between Science and Religion. The Rev. Henry James Piggott, B.A. *Sunday at Home*, London, June, 16 pp. Illus. The story of Galileo's life and work, his condemnation, exile, and death.

Glacial Period (the), Man and. Prof. G. F. Wright. *Pop. Sc.*, July, 5 pp. Illus. Statement of important facts which have come to light during the past two years.

Infants, Notes on the Study of. G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D. *Pedagogical Seminary*, Vol. I., No. 2, 12 pp. Observations of the earliest manifestations of psychic life.

Influenza, A Few Notes on. Alfred Schofield, M.D. *Leisure Hour*, London, June, 2 pp.

Pollen: Its Development and Use. Prof. Joseph F. James, M.Sc. *Pop. Sc.*, July, 7 pp. Illus.

Wool Spinning and Weaving, The Evolutions of. S. N. Dexter North. *Pop. Sc.*, July, 25 pp. Illus. Shows the progress in this industry by contrasting the old spinning-wheel, the combs, and the hand-loom, with the self-acting mule, the combing-machine, and the power-loom.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

Charities (London). Elizabeth Bisland. *Cosmopol.*, July, 11 pp. Illus. A description of organized charity institutions.

Christianity and Socialism. The Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D. *Harper's*, July, 6 pp. The teachings of Christ and His Apostles touching the social problems.

Crusade (A Modern). Charles Carey Waddle. *Cosmopol.*, July, 8 pp. Illus. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Negro Question (The) from the Negro's Point of View. Prof. W. S. Scarborough. *Arena*, July, 4 pp. Neither Church nor State can settle this question, it must be left to time and the patience and forbearance of the American people.

Plutocracy and Snobbery in New York. Edgar Fawcett. *Arena*, July, 10 pp. Statements showing that plutocracy and snobbery exists in New York to a great extent.

Railways (the), Should the Government Control? C. Wood Davis. *Arena*, July, 8 pp. Answers objections to national ownership.

Ruskin on Wages: Unpublished Letters. Wm. G. Kingsland. *Poet-Lore*, June-July, 3 pp.

Sanitary Improvement in New York during the Last Quarter of a Century. Gen. Emmons Clark, Secy. N. Y. Board of Health. *Pop. Sc.*, July, 11 pp. The subjects considered are: 1. The Death Rate. 2. Tenement-houses. 3. Lodging-houses. 4. Slaughter-houses. 5. Stables and Stable Refuse. 6. Offensive Trades. 7. Care of Contagious Diseases. 8. The Food Supply. 9. Plumbing and Drainage.

Tyranny of All the People. The Rev. Francis Bellamy. *Arena*, July, 12 pp. An answer to the editorial in *The Arena* for May, "Is Socialism Desirable?"

UNCLASSIFIED.

Army Reorganization. By an Officer of the Army. *United Service*, July, 8 pp. Discusses the necessity of the reorganization of the army.

Army (the), The Efficiency of. A. D. Schenck, First Lieut. Second U. S. Artillery. *United Service*, July, 15 pp. The writer takes Jomini's twelve conditions necessary to the efficiency of an army as a standard, and argues that the U. S. army is in a deplorable state of inefficiency.

Avon (The Warwickshire). Third Paper. A. T. Quiller Couch. *Harper's*, July, 18 pp. Illus. A canoe voyage from Evesham to Tewkesbury.

Columbia (Fort), A Summer at. Caroline Frances Little. *United Service*, July, 12 pp.

"Constitution" (the United States Frigate), History of. H. D. Smith, Capt. U. S. Revenue Service. *United Service*, July, 11 pp.

Diamond Fields of South Africa. E. J. Lawler. *Cosmopol.*, July, 9 pp. Illus. A description of the largest mines.

Falcons and Falconry. Capt. T. S. Blackwell. *Cosmopol.*, July, 4 pp. Instructs in the selection of the proper birds, their training, etc.

Honduras, Country Life in. Gertrude G. de Aquirre. *Cosmopol.*, July, 6 pp. Illus.

Inter-continental Railway (The). R. M. G. Brown, Executive Officer Inter-continental Railway. *United Service*, July, 6 pp. What has been accomplished thus far in this work.

Landes (The) and the Landais. *Leisure Hour*, London, June, 6 pp. Illustrated. Describes the customs of the present inhabitants of that part of France called the Landes.

Lies (Children's). G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D. *Pedagogical Seminary*, Vol. I., No. 2, 8 pp. Points out seven distinct species of children's lies; comments upon the causes; suggests remedies.

Lobster (the), The Threatened Extinction of. *Leisure Hour*, London, June, 6 pp. A paper on lobster culture.

London—Saxon and Norman. Walter Besant. *Harper's*, July, 19 pp. Illus. The Life of the London people during the Saxon period; interesting remains of Norman London, etc.

Navy (the), The Personnel of, Suggestions on the Reorganization of. J. C. Wilson, Lieut. U.S.N. *United Service*, July, 13 pp.

Nicaragua Canal (The). John R. Spears. *Chautauquan*, July, 4 pp. The plans for the canal.

Ostrich Farming in California. Emma G. Paul. *Cosmopol.*, July, 5 pp. Illus. Shows what has been accomplished in ostrich raising in California.

Paraguay, The Republic of. Theodore Child. *Harper's*, July, 20 pp. With map and illustrations. Sketch of the history of Paraguay; political aspects, climate, natural resources, etc., etc.

Riders (Some American). Third Paper. Col. T. A. Dodge, U.S.A. *Harper's*, July, 11 pp. Illus. The cowboy as a horseman. The Mexican Vanquero. The trot-and-canter controversy.

Submarine Boats for Coast Defence. Lieut. W. S. Hughes, U.S.N. *Cosmopol.*, July, 9 pp. Illus. A description of submarine boats, and their modes of attack.

Trout Fishing in the Laurentides. Kit Clarke. *Cosmopol.*, July, 7 pp. Illus.

FRENCH.

POLITICAL.

Algeria, A Project of Colonization in. Emile Acollas. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, May 23, pp. 3. A project for making certain portions of Algeria a penal colony.

Algeria before the French Senate. Charles Roussel. *Nouvelle Revue*, Paris, May 15, pp. 20. Observations on the general condition of Algeria by one who long resided in that country, *apropos* of an examination of it now making by a committee of the French Senate.

United States (the), A Social Crisis in, The Revolt of the Farmers. Max Leclerc. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, May 10, pp. 8. Conclusion of two papers on the Farmers' Alliance.

RELIGIOUS.

- Christianity, The Greek Sources of. Louis Ménard. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, May 23, pp. 8. Pointing out for what, in the opinion of the author, Christianity is indebted to the religious and philosophical ideas of the Greeks.
- Jesuits of Antiquity. Gustave Lejeal. *Nouvelle Revue*, Paris, May 15, pp. 19. Contentment that Pythagoras founded a religious association, which was the prototype of the Society of the Jesuits.
- Whitsuntide, The Feast of. G. Bonet-Maury. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, May 16, pp. 3. Account of the origin of the feast and arguments for its more general observance in France.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Anarchists. The Physiognomy of. Dr. Cesare Lombroso. *Nouvelle Revue*, Paris, May 15, pp. 5. A study of the physiognomy of anarchists, from which is drawn the conclusion that political criminals should not be punished by death.
- Labor, The Superior Council of. Hector Depasse. *Nouvelle Revue*, Paris, May 15, pp. 9. Considerations touching a recently instituted department of government in France, bearing the above title.
- Marriages that have been Failures (Mariages Manqués). François Coppée. *Lecture*, Paris, May 25, pp. 12. First part of a serial story.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Chicago, The World's Fair at. E. Masseras. *Nouvelle Revue*, Paris, May 10, pp. 8. Account of what has so far been done and is likely to be done at Chicago.
- Games of Ball among the Ancients. Maurice Albert. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, May 23, pp. 3.
- Montenegro, A Journey in. Pierre Loti. *Lecture*, Paris, May 25, pp. 16. First part of observations on Montenegro made during a journey therein.
- Pyramids (The). J. J. Ampère. *Lecture Retrospective*, Paris, May 20, pp. 13. First part of an account of the Pyramids of Egypt, the result of personal observation.

GERMAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Bancroft as Pedagogue and Politician. George von Bunsen. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, June, 7 pp.
- Gregorovius (Ferdinand). Karl Krumbacher. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, June, 12 pp. Biographical sketch of this last of the great German historians.
- Hammerling, the Philosopher. Editorial. *Grenzboten*, June, 11 pp. Discusses his philosophy, and his attempt to base a system of ethics on it.
- Knebel (Ludwig von). Unpublished Letters from and to. Karl Theodore Gaedertz. *Deutsche Revue*, June, 12 pp. From 1772 to 1832. Continuation.
- Kopp (Dr.) Prince Bishop. *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, 15 pp. Goes into the struggle between Bismarck and See of Rome, in which Bishop Kopp played a leading part.
- Lassalle's (Ferdinand) Diary. *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, 31 pp. Concluded.
- Moltke (Count): Retrospect of his Life and Labors. Major (a. D.) Joseph Schott. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, June, 10 pp.
- Reiske (Johann Jakob), and Frederick the Great. Richard Förster. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, June, 14 pp. Biographical sketch of this great philologist and martyr to science.
- Sappho II. (A German). Bertha von Guttner. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, June, 13 pp. Sketch of Elvira Tiefenbacher, nee Büschel, and some selections from her poetry.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

- Antiquity, A recovered Manuscript of. Prof. Jakob Mähly. *Von Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 2 pp. Treats of the Aristotelian MSS., on the Athenian Constitution in the British Museum, and wants to know how it got there.
- Art, Instruction in, France. Friedrich Carl Peterson. *Unsere Zeit*, June, 13 pp. Reviews the progress of art and art instruction in France, and awards high praise for both painting and sculpture.
- Berlin, International Art Exhibition in. Adolf Rosenberg. *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, June, 7 pp. Rails against the French artists who withdrew their promises to attend, and comments on the progress of German art.
- History, (Ihne's Roman), Editorial. *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, June, 8 pp. Less popular in style and treatment than Mommsen's work, but his description of the struggle which terminated in the establishment of the monarchy on the ruins of the Republic entitles his work to first rank.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

- Burnett's (Mrs.) Earlier Stories. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, 50c.
- Chambers Encyclopedia. Vol. VII. (From Maltebrun to Pearson). J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, \$3.
- Chicago's Dark Places. Investigations by a Corps of Specially Appointed Commissioners. The Craig Press, Chicago. Cloth, \$1.
- Christian Endeavor, A Decade of. The Rev. Dwight M. Pratt. Introduction by the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, and Chicago. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Company Law: Commentaries on the Law of Private Corporations, also of Joint Stock Companies. C. Fisk Beach, Jr. T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago. 2 vols. Sheep, \$12.00.
- Engineers (The Mechanical) Reference Book; for Machine and Boiler Construction. Foley, Nelson, and Pray. D. Van Nostrand Co., 51 Plates. Hf. mor., \$25.00.
- Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of. A Treatise on. I. Edwards. Banks & Bros., New York and Albany. Sheep, \$1.00.
- Greatest Work in the World. The Evangelization of all Peoples in the Present Century. The Rev. A. T. Pierson, D.D. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Leatherette, 35c.
- Iron, Chemical Analysis of. Andrew Alexander Blair. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila., Hf. mor., \$4.00.
- Marriage, Divorce, and Separation as to the Law, Evidence, Pleading, Practice, Forms, etc., etc., New Commentaries on. Joel Prentiss Bishop. T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago, 2 vols. Sheep, \$12.60.
- Modalist (The) or the Laws of Rational Conviction. Edward J. Hamilton. Ginn & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.40.
- Psalms (the), Neale's Great Commentary on. James Pott & Co. A new Edition, 4 vols. Reduced in price from \$16 to \$10 net.
- Silva of North America: a Description of the Trees which Grow Naturally in North America, exclusive of Mexico. C. Sprague Sargent. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 12 vols. Cloth, ea. \$25.00.
- Skin (the), Diseases of, Practical Treatise on. H. G. Piffard, M.D., and R. M. Fuller, M.D. Appleton. Hf. mor., \$15.00.

- Soul of Man (The). An Investigation of the Facts of Physiological and Experimental Psychology. Dr. Paul Carus. Open Court Pub. Co., Chicago. 152 Illustrative Cuts and Diagrams. Cloth, \$3.00.
- Susie and the Chestnut Stall. Mrs. Henry Keary. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Illus. Cloth, 40c.
- Taxidermy and Zoological Collecting. W. T. Hornaday. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.
- Telegraphy. W. H. Preece and J. Sivewright. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, \$2.00.
- "Through Ways Unknown." A. F. Wilson. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, 80c.

Current Events.

Wednesday, June 17.

The Ohio Republican State Convention nominates William McKinley, Jr., for Governor. . . . The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is celebrated in Boston. . . . The Rev. Isaac Nicholson, D.D., of Philadelphia, is elected Bishop of Wisconsin.

The *Fanfulla*, Rome, says that Signor Corte, late Italian Consul at New Orleans, in his report on the New Orleans affair, affirms that the victims were murdered simply because they were Italians, and were competing in the labor market against native workmen. . . . Mr. Parnell is ordered to pay the sum of \$3,500 as costs in the O'Shea divorce suit. . . . The Methodist Conference, at Toronto, suspends the Rev. James Thompson for one year, for preaching the heresy that "there is no material hell." . . . The first public meeting of the Royal Labor Commission is held at Westminster Hall, London.

Thursday, June 18.

The Industrial Christian Alliance of New York City is incorporated; the object of the Alliance is to help men and women who have become degraded through misfortune or vice in such a way that their self-respect will be reawakened. . . . President Harrison arrives at Cape May. . . . Miss Elaine Goodale, the poetess, is married to Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a Sioux Indian. . . . Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, vetoes the Compulsory Educational Bill.

In the British House of Commons, the amendment to the Factory Bill, prohibiting children under eleven years of age from working, is adopted by a vote of 202 to 186; this is a Government defeat. . . . Official mails from Chili bring news that the House of Commons has passed a Bill authorizing President Balmaceda to levy a forced loan of \$20,000,000 to carry on the war. . . . A dispatch received at the City of Mexico says that a movement has been started in Guatemala to annex that country to the United States. . . . Premier Abbott, of Canada, announces that the policy of Sir John Macdonald would be continued. . . . Sixty earthquake shocks are felt throughout the Province of Bengal, India, and many buildings are destroyed.

Friday, June 19.

In Philadelphia, the jury in the hat-trimmings case returns a verdict against the Government; this is a test suit to recover excess of duties levied on material used as hat-trimmings, and by this verdict the Government is made liable for from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. . . . Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, signs the Baker Ballot Reform Bill. . . . Harvard's 255th class day is celebrated. . . . The Congressional Reapportionment Bill passes the Michigan Senate. . . . Johann Most, the Anarchist, is sent to Blackwell's Island Penitentiary.

In the British House of Commons the motion that after July 1, 1892, children under fourteen years of age shall not be employed except on half-time, is rejected by a vote of 189 to 164. . . . The Argentine Chamber of Deputies passes the Financial Bill over the President's veto by a two-thirds majority.

Saturday, June 20.

The Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., vetoes all beer licences. . . . The Moulders' Union, of Chicago, decides that its members shall not work on any architectural work during the strike of the architectural iron-workers; 2,000 moulders are influenced by this action.

At a council of the French Cabinet it is decided to demand reparation from Hayti for the killing of M. Rigaud on the ground that he was a French subject. . . . A dispatch from Calcutta says that the Regent of Manipur has been sentenced to death. . . . Emperor William closes the sessions of the Prussian Landtag. . . . A dispatch from Berlin states that a great Central European Customs League has been formed by Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Switzerland.

Sunday, June 21.

Baccalaureate sermons are delivered by President Dwight, of Yale; President Hyde, of Bowdoin; President Webster, of Union; President Carter, of Williams, and President Bartlett, of Dartmouth. . . . Ex-Senator John E. McDonald, of Indiana, dies at Indianapolis. . . . Terrible electrical storms prevail throughout Maryland.

Advices from the City of Mexico state that the Governor of the State of Hidalgo has reduced the taxes on liquors and abolished those on the necessities of life. . . . The Austrian naval workshops in Pola are destroyed by fire.

Monday, June 22.

The new Missouri law prohibiting poolselling on races outside the State goes into effect; every poolroom in St. Louis but one is closed. . . . Senator Pepper, of Kansas, makes an address upon the principles of the People's Party at Cooper Union, New York City. . . . In Philadelphia, the Grand Jury, upon the complaint of the Rev. Sam Small, indicts the Rev. J. Wesley Hill, of Ogden, Utah, for criminal libel.

Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell, M.P., and Dr. Dawson, of the Canadian Survey Department, are appointed British arbiters in the Bering Sea dispute; Ashley Froude, son of the historian, is appointed Secretary of the British Bering Sea Commission. . . . The Queen is present at the wedding of Miss Alberta Ponsonby, god-daughter of the Queen, and Lieut.-Col. W. E. Montgomery, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. . . . Labor riots occur in Batonya, Hungary, and in Bordeaux, France. . . . Sir J. E. Gorst resigns his post as Under Secretary of the India Office.

Tuesday, June 23.

At a meeting of the New York State Farmers' League, the People's Party movement is unanimously denounced. . . . The City Council, of Aurora, Ill., adopts the \$1,000 liquor license; this is considered a victory for high license. . . . A trust deed for \$100,000 is executed by Mrs. Leland Stanford in favor of five free kindergartens in San Francisco, which she has founded. . . . John Bardsley, ex-Treasurer of Philadelphia, makes his statement in court.

The Annual Budget is submitted to the House of Commons; the leading features are references to reciprocity, the results of the McKinley Bill, and the proposed removal of duty on raw sugar. . . . The Rev. Herman Adler is installed Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, in Bayswater Synagogue, London. . . . Charles and Victor de Lesseps are examined before a magistrate in Paris in regard to the Panama Canal charges.

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CRITICAL OPINIONS.

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